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MILWAUKEE

Twenty Months of War-Time Service

JANUARY 1, 1919

REPORT OF
MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL
OF DEFENSE





Class T1570

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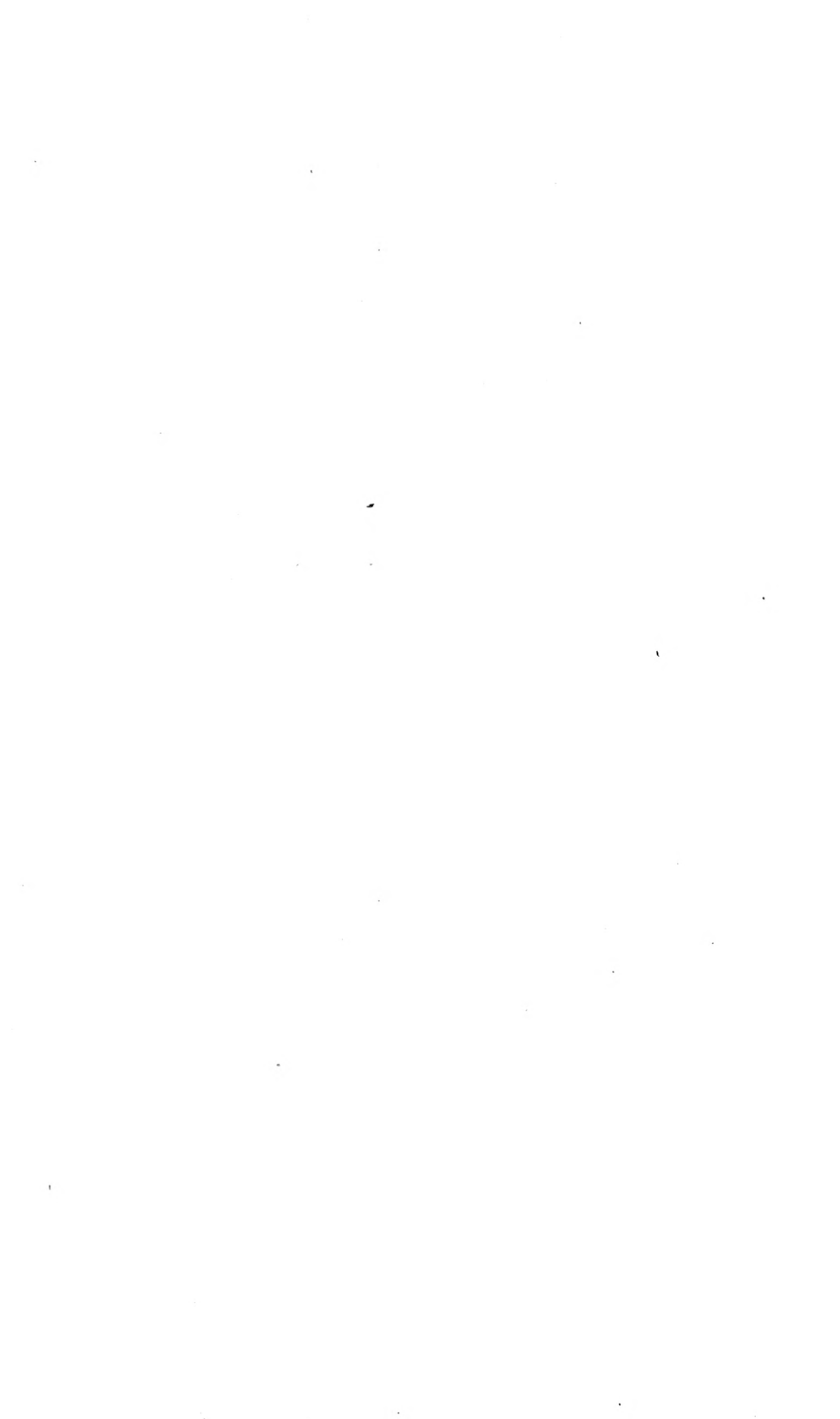
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1919



The
Milwaukee County Council
of Defense

Report on
Twenty Months of War-Time
Service in Milwaukee

May 1st, 1917 to January 1st, 1919

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*"It ain't the individuals
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work
Of ev'ry bloomin' soul.*

—Kipling

Milwaukee County Council of Defense
4th Floor City Hall

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FOREWORD

THE Milwaukee County Council of Defense, in presenting this final report of its activities to the citizens of Milwaukee County, whose unselfish efforts in behalf of the community and nation have made possible Milwaukee's splendid war record, wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the co-operative spirit and unselfish participation from all classes and interests.

In resigning its task now automatically completed with the close of hostilities, the Council of Defense earnestly requests that the Mayor and other city officials, the Common Council, and the County Board of Supervisors, together with the industrial, civic, commercial, and financial organizations of Milwaukee consider carefully this report of work accomplished.

It would seem a mistake that the patriotic spirit of unselfish co-operation aroused by the war should not be retained and given an opportunity to express itself through service to the community and nation to the end that selfish interests may be set aside for the good of the greatest number. Milwaukee must in the future learn to look upon herself as a living body of which every citizen, every interest, and every industry is a part—the interests of all being in the end identical.

In the light of the experiences of the past twenty months there is a real need for an all-Milwaukee Community Board, in which will be brought together representatives of all interests, co-operating with public officials to unite the efforts of all for the welfare of Milwaukee.

N. of D.
APR 2 1919

Outline of History of the Council of Defense

PURPOSE

THE Milwaukee County Council of Defense was formed because Milwaukeeans generally recognized that civic unity and the burying of political and class differences were vital during the emergency, that Milwaukee, in order to do her part in the nation's struggle, must be organized not on the basis of its financial interests alone or its industrial interests, or its local government, or any other interest, but with the co-operation of all.

Specifically the Defense Council system was created to aid in accomplishing three things:

1—To secure the co-operation of those bodies, departments and agencies, which are concerned in keeping a healthy and efficient population and to stimulate their efforts.

2—To co-operate with the Industrial and Commercial Groups to the end that the transition to war conditions be made as easy as possible.

3—To aid the government to secure from Milwaukee the maximum quota of men, money and materials necessary to support the war.

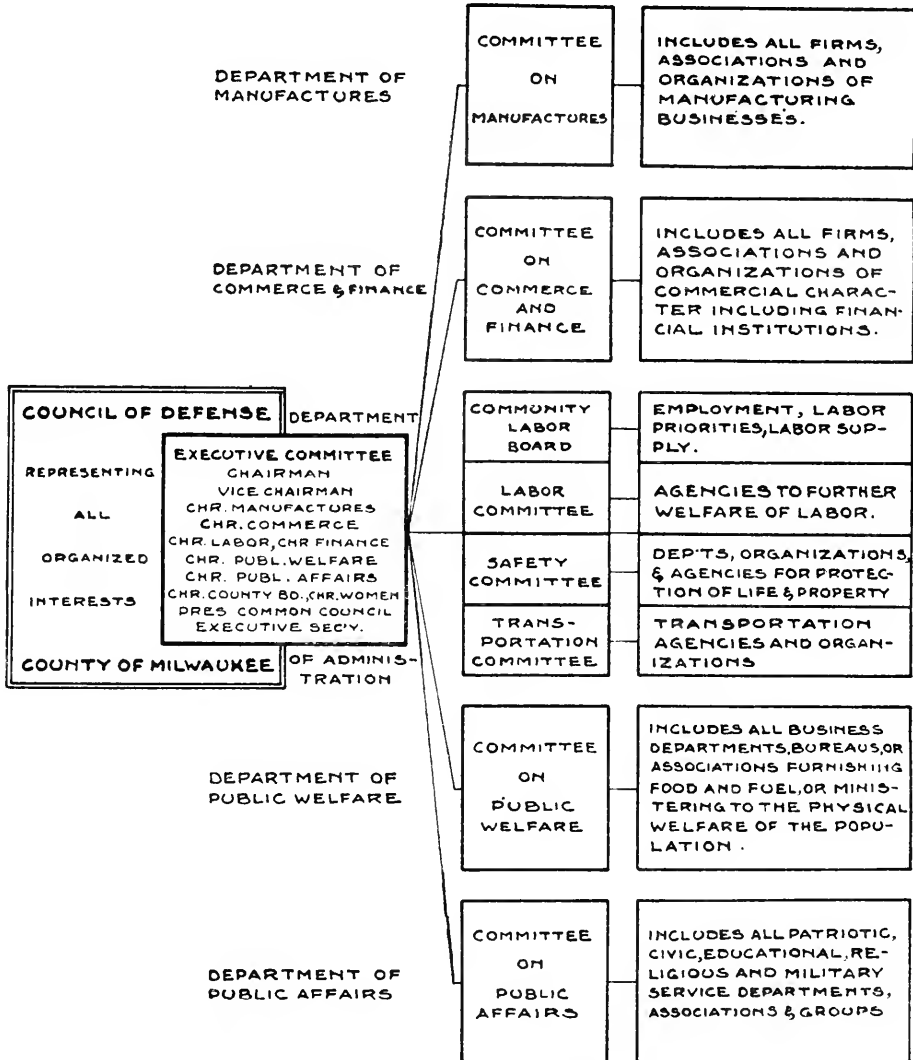
HISTORY

The Milwaukee County Council of Defense was organized April 30, 1917, at the request of the State Council of Defense under whose authority it came into being. The convention was called jointly by Mayor D. W. Hoan and W. E. McCarty, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. When first organized, the Council of Defense had a membership of fifteen. Later its membership was increased to twenty-three, and in September of last year, the scope of the membership was expanded to include practically all social, civic, commercial and industrial interests in Milwaukee County, raising the membership of the Council to sixty. Its first chairman was Mayor D. W. Hoan, who served as such until April, 1918. Mr. Wheeler P. Bloodgood was acting chairman for a short period, being succeeded by Charles Allis. Following Mr. Allis' death, Mr. E. E. White was elected chairman. Recently Mr. White was forced to resign the chairmanship owing to severe illness. Mr. August H. Vogel served as acting chairman until the very recent election of Mr. Cornelius Corcoran as temporary chairman.

City Treasurer John I. Drew was treasurer of the Council and City Comptroller Louis M. Kotecki, auditor, during the entire period of its activity. The County Auditor co-operated with the City Comptroller in checking up of expenditures of the organization. Willits Pollock was made executive secretary in the first week of the organization.

Changes in the Council, addition of new members and reports of all activities were submitted weekly to the State Council of Defense, which is the directing head of the entire defense council organization for Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION PLAN.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Organization Plan and Departmental Reports

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION

The working plan upon which the Council of Defense was organized put the practical responsibility of administration upon its Executive Committee, a body so constituted that it represented practically all of the important organized elements of the district. It was early recognized that it was manifestly impossible to call together frequently so large a body as the Council of Defense. Its position was therefore that of a parliament which could at any time recall or overrule its ministry. The Executive Committee was in effect composed of the chairmen of the various important sections or departments into which the interests of the Milwaukee district were classified. It reported back to the Council of Defense and from it derived its powers.

Under the Executive Committee operated the departmental committees on Manufactures, Commerce, Public Affairs, and Public Welfare, and subject to the departmental committees the special boards and bureau committees, handling specific problems.

The staff organization which furnished secretarial service to the various committees had a dual capacity, in that while the members of the staff were the assistants of the secretary, they served individually as secretaries of the various committees thus forming a combination of a full-time paid volunteer staff organization with a net work of committees representing every conceivable interest. The committees were able to furnish advice, decide policies and provide entry into the various lines of activity while investigation and administration or carrying out decisions was left to the staff.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

For the purpose of classification and administration the work of the Council of Defense was departmentalized under five departments. Each of these was given the task of keeping in touch with the organizations, agencies and businesses falling within its sphere and securing their co-operation. These departments were as follows:

1—Department of Administration—To direct the operation of the entire organization, to determine policies and expenditures, to provide necessary war-time publicity and to co-operate with organized labor, the public safety organizations and departments, the Common Council, the County Board and other agencies.

2—Department of Public Welfare—To handle activities relating to food conservation and marketing, fuel conservation, war gardens and other agricultural problems, and social service, including matters pertaining to public health and recreation; to secure co-operation among all elements whose purpose is a healthy and efficient population.

3—Department of Manufactures—To handle all war-time problems affecting the manufacturing interests exclusively, such as giving aid in obtaining government contracts, converting non-essential industries to essential industries and interpreting priorities laid down by the War Industries Board.

4—Department of Commerce and Finance—To handle war-time problems affecting the interests of commercial, financial, and mercantile business organizations, such as those relating to transportation, commercial economy, elimination of waste, and the conservation of man power.

5—Department of Public Affairs—To handle educational campaigns, patriotic meetings, military affairs and Americanization, and to direct the activities of the men's and women's ward and district councils of defense.

A review of the work carried out by each of these departments follows:

Department of Administration

Under Direct Supervision of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. E. White, Chairman.
August H. Vogel, Vice-Chairman.
Cornelius Corcoran, President Common Council.
Fred H. French, Chairman Community Labor Board.
R. P. Tell, Chairman Manufactures Committee.
Albert Friedman, Chairman Commerce.
Rev. W. F. Greenman, Chairman Public Welfare Committee.

Mrs. J. W. Mariner, Chairman Women's Committee.
Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Chairman Public Affairs Committee.
Wm. E. McCarty, Chairman County Board.
Walter Kasten, Chairman Finance.
Willits Pollock, Secretary.
Max E. Friedmann, Ass't Secretary.

This department was under the direct control of the Executive Committee of the Council of Defense, its action being subject to the approval of the County Council of Defense as a whole. All emergency problems were handled by this body which met at least once and as often as four times weekly throughout the duration of the war.

1—GENERAL

Enlisted volunteers to assist in copying the registration cards in the first military registration, and furnished typists and typewriters for same. Supplied draft board members with automobiles, furnished them with volunteers at various times and secured doctors to conduct examinations. During the last military registration of men from 18 to 45 inclusive, the Defense Council provided necessary publicity and arranged for placing advertisements in the newspapers. The Council of Defense acted in each registration as the central office for handling returns.

Gave information and directions to thousands of citizens, referring them to the proper agency, or if no agency existed, securing the necessary information or help directly. A war directory was published and distributed.

Urged upon all employers the adoption of the basic eight-hour day on all war work. This was followed up by the Manufacturers' Committee and recognition of the basic eight-hour day during the war practically established in Milwaukee. Opposed discrimination against organized labor on building construction during war times.

Arranged with the State Council of Defense for shipments of fish to Milwaukee for sale on the public markets.

Co-operated with Mr. D. W. Norris in the organization of a commission company to handle food commodities. Mr. Norris agreed to back this venture to the extent of \$100,000 or more, its object being to serve as a means of "knocking down" unreasonably high prices and to save and market foods which might otherwise go to waste.

Secured the co-operation of Milwaukee manufacturers and other large employers of labor in the matter of releasing men so that they might appear for military registration.

Aided in securing enlistments necessary to fill quota of the Wisconsin National Guard companies in Milwaukee, to put them on a war-time basis. In this connection the Defense Council not only arranged meetings and provided speakers, but secured volunteer recruiting agents, for sending out written appeals, and furnished stationery for such work.

Enlisted the services of thousands of volunteer workers throughout the period of the war for all sorts of war-time work. A list of volunteer workers was kept available at all times for emergency calls.

Conducted publicity campaign during the summer of 1917 for the purpose of getting every able-bodied man to work.

Brought all of the cities and villages of Milwaukee County, outside of the City of Milwaukee, into the Defense Council organization and obtained their co-operation in the organization's activities.

Aided in the organization of the new State Guard Companies in Milwaukee.

Assisted the District Exemption Board in the matter of determining industrial exemptions.

Co-operated with the mayor in the elimination of tag-day collections during the war.

Aided the Street Sanitation Department of the city in mobilizing forces for the removal of snow during the winter of 1917 and 1918 when the heavy snowfall made it difficult to deliver coal or move fire apparatus.

Used its influence in every way possible and gave considerable material aid towards the enforcement of rulings of the fuel and food administrations in this county.

Prepared the original plan of organization used by Milwaukee in all the big war finance drives, that of organizing and soliciting by industrial groups rather than by flying teams. Also investigated the War Chest plan and aided in the formation of the Milwaukee County War Fund Committee.

Paid hall rent for the last session of the Legal Advisory Board and guaranteed unforeseen expenses of selective service boards.

Developed a plan for the national organization of industrial resources, and demonstrated its efficiency. Part of the plan proposed—that of Regional Manufacturers Organizations was adopted nationally. The Committee on Manufactures of the Council of Defense was expanded to include most of Wisconsin.

2—BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

A. M. Candee, Chairman.

A. B. Cargill, Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Chas. Dean, Press Club.

Walter Dunlap, Rotary Club.

Frank Effinger, Advertiser's Club.

H. L. Markwell.

B. A. Stenz, Kiwanis Club.

H. L. Ashworth, Secretary.

(a)—Edited and published a weekly bulletin containing reports of the activities of the various departments and serving as a report to all committees and workers regarding the status of various matters going through the County Council of Defense. This bulletin also reported activities of the Milwaukee Red Cross and other organizations handling war work and carried each month a statement of the Council's financial expenditures.

(b)—Furnished Milwaukee newspapers with publicity necessary in connection with local war work.

(c)—Placed sixty war-service bulletin boards throughout the city, upon which were placed each week messages of interest to the public on various forms of war work and war-time activities.

(d)—Organized a special committee and raised \$600 through private subscriptions to conduct a campaign for calling Milwaukee County's war-time achievements to the attention of other cities. Milwaukee was given much valuable publicity, especially in the East, through this campaign.

(e)—Published a war directory, which listed all of Milwaukee's war activities by subject and contained an alphabetical list of all organizations in Milwaukee doing war work. This directory was published both in the city directory and in the telephone directory.

(f)—Prepared special articles for various outside publications on Milwaukee's method of handling her war-time work.

(g)—Submitted war-work material to house organs of Milwaukee factories and business houses.

(h)—Answered scores of questions on war work daily through the central office information bureau.

3—UNITED STATES ORDNANCE BUREAU

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE BUREAU REPRESENTATIVES

Frank J. Schmitt
Howard Mitchell

W. H. Simpson
Marion Remington, Secretary

On February 1, 1918, Frank Schmitt and Howard Mitchell were appointed special representatives of the Ordnance Bureau by Major L. N. Van Dusen, Chief of the Civilian Personnel, Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C. Miss Marion Remington was made secretary. These appointments were under the dollar a year plan.

The objects of the Ordnance Bureau were two-fold: First, to assist Washington in getting competent people to fill various vacancies existing in all departments, and second, to keep the people of Milwaukee informed of vacancies existing and to advise them where their qualifications could best be used. Upon the resignation of both Mr. Schmitt and Mr. Mitchell, Miss Remington was appointed special representative and served without remuneration from February 1 until July 15, 1918, when she was made secretary to Mr. P. E. Pope, Representative of the Department of Labor.

From February 1 to November 11, 1918, 321 applications were sent by the bureau—part going to the main headquarters in Washington and the rest to Lieutenant W. N. Shepard, in charge of the Civilian Personnel in Chicago. On March 6, thirty-four machinists and tool-makers were hired and sent to the Rock Island Arsenal by Captain N. M. Marsilius, who made his headquarters at the Ordnance Bureau. These men were sent by their firms at the solicitation of the Special Representatives. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, commenting on the results obtained in Milwaukee, thanked the bureau for its co-operation and said that in no other city of its size did the recruiting officer meet with such good results as he did here. From time to time, after March 6, both tool-makers and machinists were sent to the arsenal by the bureau.

Together with the civilian work after April 1, this department acted as an information bureau for all men wishing to get into the service, principally for those who were in deferred classes. Applications were taken for the ground division of the Aviation Service, the Motor Transport School at Fort Sam Houston, the Railway Service overseas, for commissions in the Engineering Corps and for the Officer's Training School in the Motor Transport Corps. Those wishing to enlist in special branches for which no applications were issued were advised where their training and education could best be used and to what department in Washington to apply.

4—LABOR BUREAU

LABOR BUREAU

P. E. Pope, Director
Marion Remington, Secretary

On the request of A. H. Melville, State Director of the Public Service Reserve, the recruiting arm of the U. S. Labor Department, the Council of Defense provided office room and furnished a stenographer, clerical help, filing cabinets, etc., for the traveling examiner of this branch of the Labor Department. This office was opened May 15, 1918, and was in operation from that date.

The work consisted principally in recruiting labor for (1) ship yards, (2) war industries in general and in working with the U. S. Employment Service in distribution and replacement of men in essential industries, this pertaining particularly to skilled help. During this time over 1,000 men reported at this office, seventy-five per cent of whom were from other parts of the state and employed on

non-essential work. This office made a specialty of finding the right man for the right job and letters on file from employers of labor in the city as well as from different parts of the state show that results were very satisfactory.

Attention is called to the fact that through the efforts of this office, Milwaukee manufacturers were the first in the United States to turn over their employment proposition to the United States Employment Service, as shown by the fact that on June 19, 1918, representatives of forty-eight shops in Milwaukee met and passed a resolution to that effect; whereas, the labor department of the United States Government did not request such action until August 1.

The labor turn-over was also made a subject of study, and suggestions and requests from this office were welcomed and acted upon by employers of the city.

Many professional loafers were also induced to work and stay on the job. The files show that over one hundred such cases were taken care of.

5—LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Henry Rumpel, Chairman

Frank B. Metcalf

Hugh Kinney

Frank Weber

Fred French

Rep. on Executive Committee

E. W. Heller, Secretary

The Defense Council substantially recognized organized labor by including in its membership representatives of the various unions of Milwaukee. Organized labor was given representation upon the Executive Committee, which had direct supervision over the activities of the Defense Council.

This Labor Advisory Committee was organized with the object of having its members investigate and make recommendations to the Council of Defense on labor matters. The committee consisted entirely of members of Milwaukee's labor organizations.

The committee laid the foundation for a constructive program, including:

1—Determination of fair cost of living as basis for wages.

2—Program of family budgets and thrift as a means of conserving purchasing power.

3—Standardization of trade requirements.

4—Stabilizing of employment.

Matters such as employment for brewery workers, building trades labor, etc., were discussed and referred to special agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATING BODIES.

COMMITTEE ON

CHAIRMAN
CHAIRMAN SOC.SERV.
CHAIRMAN FOOD
CHAIRMAN FUEL
CHAIRMAN AGR.PROD.
HEALTH COMM'R
WOMEN'S CHAIRMAN
CHR COUNTY BOARD

PUBLIC WELFARE

STAFF

DIRECTOR SEC'Y
SEC'Y FOOD BUREAU
ASST'S
SEC'Y FUEL BUREAU
SEC'Y SOC.SERVICE
COUNTY AGR AGENT
ASSISTANTS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

BUREAUS, COMMITTEES, AND WORKING BODIES

1. FOOD ADMINISTRATOR AND FOOD BOARD
PRICE COMMITTEE (F.A.)
U.S. GRAIN CORPORATION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY COMMITTEE.
HOTEL ASSOCIATION
RETAIL GROCERS, MARKET MEN'S ASSN.
MASTER BAKERS ASSN.
MILK PROD. ASSN., BOTTLE EXCHANGE
WHOLESALE GROCERS, STORAGE MEN
ICE DEALERS ASSN., ICE COMMITTEE
DEPUTY FOOD ADMINISTRATORS
CITY MARKET DEPARTMENT
D.W. MORRIS COMPANY
2. FUEL ADMINISTRATOR AND FUEL BOARD
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DOCK, RAIL
AND RETAIL FUEL
U.S. FUEL ENGINEER
SERVICE BUREAU C OF DEFENSE
3. BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
CENTRALIZED BUDGET
A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH
CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
MEDICAL SOCIETIES
DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE
NURSING ASSOCIATIONS
WIS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSN
- B. COMMITTEE ON MORALS AND JUSTICE
COURTS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS
LEGAL AID SOCIETY
JUVENILE PROTECTIVE LEAGUE
BIG BROTHERS AND BIG SISTERS
ORGANIZATION
- C COMMITTEE ON RECREATION
EXTENSION DEPT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.
SETTLEMENT HOUSES, SOCIAL CENTERS
PARK BOARD, AUDITORIUM
- D. COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND DEPENDENCY
ASSOC. CHARITIES, JEWISH CHARITIES
SOC ST VINCENT DE PAUL
COUNTY POOR OFFICE
4. BUREAU-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
CITY AND COUNTY GARDEN COMM
POULTRY ASSOCIATION
BEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Department of Public Welfare

PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

Dr. W. F. Greenman, Chairman
Mayor Daniel W. Hoan
Wm. E. McCarty
Mrs. John W. Mariner

E. E. White
Fred S. Hunt
Dr. H. E. Dearholt
H. L. Merkel, Secretary

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

The primary function of this department was that of a clearing house for all agencies working for the advancement of the welfare of the civilian population. It received appeals for services needed in the community. So far as there were already existing agencies for performing these services, to them the proper appeals were instantly referred to avoid duplication.

In a big city, highly organized like Milwaukee, new needs are constantly emerging for meeting which there is no existing agency; the existing agencies are, as in the case of the city government, limited by the City Charter, the County Government and Courts by State Statutes, private agencies by charter, by constitution, by-laws or by their previously adopted financial budgets.

The problem of protecting the civilian population from the ravages of war is a considerable one. Infant mortality, epidemics and crime have inevitably followed great conflicts. It has been the problem of the department to aid all movements tending to neutralize these dangers.

1—FOOD BUREAU

FOOD BOARD

D. W. Hoan, Chairman
A. T. Van Scoy
E. E. White
Julius Frank

O. R. Smith, Secretary

Albert Friedmann
D. W. Norris
P. P. Donahue
Wm. D. Farnum

In 1917 food prices rose rapidly, poor folks not engaged in war industries suffering correspondingly. Transportation facilities were limited. We needed large quantities of food at low prices. The department assembled agencies, representing the State Council of Defense, State Fish and Game Commission, Express Companies, City Bureau of Weights and Measures, Chamber of Commerce, Wholesale Grocers, Restaurants and Lunch Rooms and the individual consumers.

The work of the Food Bureau fell into three general lines. First, direct marketing; second, educational work in food saving; and third, co-operation with the United States Food Administration for Milwaukee County.

The marketing was done under the general supervision of the Food Board, composed of seven business men and the Mayor. The sales were conducted by the City Sealer of Weights and Measures. Last year the marketing was financed by D. W. Norris, through the D. W. Norris Commission Co.

The food conservation work was under the general charge of the secretary of the Food Bureau, with a committee on domestic economy, composed of expert housewives, supervising the activities directed toward the education of the housewife. This committee had as its executive officer an expert domestic science worker appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to work with the bureau. Her salary was paid by the national government.

The work done with the County Food Administrator consisted in giving publicity to rulings of the United States Food Administration, conducting food campaigns, and assisting the committee named by the County Food Administrator to fix retail food prices.

A—MARKETING

Fred J. Janssen, City Sealer Wm. J. Steinel, Deputy
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(a)—Sales of Foodstuffs

From May, 1917, to June, 1918, the Food Bureau sold 468,746 pounds of rough fish (carp, suckers, perch, etc.) on the city markets, and from September 19, 1918, to November 19, 1918, 127,660 pounds. The total sales were 596,406 pounds. The bulk of these fish were sold at from 6 to 7 cents a pound. Previous to the activities of the Food Bureau in this direction, rough fish were being sold at from 18 to 20 cents a pound.

A year ago fish were obtained through the State Conservation Commission. To date this year they have been purchased directly from fish dealers in Green Bay. Forty-five carloads of potatoes were sold in the fall of 1917. Some of these were turned over to manufacturers for distribution among their employees; several cars were sold on the city markets; and the balance were delivered directly to consumers in bag lots. The price of potatoes in Milwaukee during the winter of 1917-18 was 25 cents a bushel below the price of other cities in the country of Milwaukee's size. This fall the department sold four carloads of potatoes at \$3 per bag of two and one-half bushels, delivered.

Other produce sold included four carloads of apples; two carloads of rutabagas; 12,000 pounds beans; 1,000 pounds of macaroni; 210 crates of cherries; 200 bushels of onions; a considerable quantity of boxed apples and other miscellaneous sales.

(b)—Marketing Investigation

A study of marketing conditions and marketing agencies in Milwaukee, was made at the request of the Food Board. As a result of this study a report with recommendations for the creation of a municipal department of marketing was made to the Common Council.

(c)—Price Fixing

The secretary of the Food Board acted as a price investigator for the committee named by the County Food Administrator to fix retail food prices. Twice each week, on Monday and Thursday, a personal inquiry was made into the wholesale food markets, particularly the produce markets, and the results reported to the price committee. A report made to the committee by the secretary of the Food Board caused the committee to deny an increase in the price of bread asked by a number of retail bakers.

(d)—Milk Distribution

In July and August, 1917, a report on the local milk situation was made as a result of a personal study, both in the city and in the milk producing sections round about. This report guided the Food Board in its consideration of the city's milk problem, and its dealings with local milk dealers.

Frequent meetings were held with milk dealers who were urged to do away with the great duplication in milk deliveries and to adopt some plan which would stop the loss of milk bottles, amounting to between \$60,000 and \$70,000 annually. Material reduction in the number of delivery wagons was effected without any loss to the consumer. By the adoption of a "No Bottle, No Milk" rule at retail stores, the bulk of the bottle loss has been eliminated. Considering the tremendous demand for milk and milk products which come with the war, and the high price received by farmers, the price of milk in Milwaukee was stabilized by the work of the Food Bureau.

The secretary of the bureau served as a member of the interstate committee appointed by Governor Philipp to settle the milk controversy between dairymen, both in Illinois and Wisconsin, and Chicago milk dealers. This committee fixed

the price to be paid the producers, below the price asked by the producers. This was of direct benefit to Milwaukee, as producers supplying Milwaukee with milk follow the lead of those supplying Chicago.

One hundred thousand house cards and 4,000 store cards emphasizing the importance of the prompt return of milk bottles were prepared by the Food Board and distributed and paid for by milk dealers. A shortage of milk bottles which might have resulted in seriously affecting the public health was averted in the dead of winter by a prompt appeal to the public to return every bottle and an appeal to the Illinois Food Administration to assist Milwaukee dealers in getting several carloads of bottles which they had not been able to obtain. At the time, dealers feared that they might have to deliver milk in open cans.

B—FOOD CONSERVATION

The necessity for food conservation was no occasion for irritation in Milwaukee. On the contrary, this division of the Food Board assembled for co-operation, representatives of United States Government, experts, Milwaukee Industrial and Continuation Schools, Women's Ward Organizations, Food Specialists from various Milwaukee hospitals and institutions of learning.

(a)—Campaign to Reach Public Food Agencies

Milwaukee had what was probably the first war bread in the country. This was put on the market in July, 1917, as a result of experiments made jointly by members of the Domestic Economy Committee and Milwaukee wholesale bakers. This bread, which was being sold in Milwaukee before the United States Food Administration had been created, affected a saving of 25 per cent in wheat.

In the days previous to the licensing of bakers by the Food Administration and the requirement that all bakers must use a percentage of wheat substitutes in making their breadstuffs, the sale of this bread amounted to from 10,000 to 20,000 loaves a week. Another bread, saving 50 per cent in wheat, obtained a considerable sale among the retail bakers. This bread weighed two pounds in the loaf and sold at 15 cents, cash and carry, being 25 per cent cheaper than other breadstuffs at that time.

Hotels, restaurants, clubs, public institutions and other eating places were enlisted in food conservation. A committee representing the public eating places agreed to a definite program for food saving which all eating places were encouraged to adopt. The written pledges of the majority of hotel and restaurant men in the city to save food according to the request of the Food Administration, were obtained. The work of regulating public eating places was taken over by the County Food Administrator with his appointment under the national food law.

Flour jobbers of the city were persuaded to use their efforts to increase the sale of wheat substitutes. Ten thousand circulars containing recipes for making bread with substitutes were distributed by the jobbers, who reported their sales of substitutes appreciably increased. This was previous to the Food Administration's rule requiring the purchase of substitutes with wheat flour.

Retail grocers pledged their support to the conservation campaign. Considerable food literature was distributed through the grocers.

(b)—Campaign to Reach Housewives

DOMESTIC ECONOMY COMMITTEE

Miss Gertrude Sherman, Chairman
Miss Ora Blanchar
Miss Ella Babcock
Mrs. H. B. Hitz
Mrs. L. C. Mayhew
Mrs. C. E. Anderton

Mrs. Wilbur LeCron
Mrs. C. S. Reynolds
Mrs. Perry Williams
Mrs. Simon Kander
Mrs. Geo. Chamberlain
Miss Ida Roberts, Secretary

The aim of the Food Bureau and its Domestic Economy Division in all work with housewives has been two-fold: First, to get an intelligent co-operation with the National Food Administration in its international food program; and second; to help the housewife to prepare better food from the standpoint of nutrition with a smaller expenditure of money.

A training class for volunteer workers to teach food saving was conducted in November and December, 1917. Forty-five women, all experienced housewives, completed this course, which was given with the help of the Extension Department of the State University. Between January 9, 1918, and June 30, 1918, fifty classes were conducted by these women in school houses, church halls, lodge rooms, and other meeting places throughout the county. Two thousand women attended these classes one day each week for from five to six weeks, where they were given talks and cooking demonstrations. A series of lesson sheets was worked out for this purpose.

In July, 1918, another training class was held with the result that the volunteer teaching force was increased by twenty-five.

The number of persons reached by these women in talks and single demonstrations, exclusive of the classes, was fully 10,000.

The Food Bureau encouraged the teaching of food conservation in the schools by supplying literature and general information and by personal conferences with the teachers, particularly those of the Domestic Science departments.

Public demonstrations of war cooking were conducted for two weeks in the south-side store of the Schuster Company; for a week in the Mack Block offices, formerly occupied by Bunde & Upmeyer Company; and for another week in the Auditorium at a food show conducted by a local newspaper. In September, 1917, a Hoover Lunch Room, serving only war dishes, was conducted at the State Fair, 2,000 persons being served at this lunch room during the week, and some 10,000 pieces of literature distributed. Two booths at the State Fair were conducted by workers of the Domestic Economy section in September, 1918, in co-operation with the State Council of Defense.

Demonstrations in canning and preserving were given in twelve county schools and many more demonstrations were given throughout the county during the 1918 canning season. Because of the serious shortage of sugar all canning done by Food Bureau workers in their demonstrations was done without sugar, or with a minimum of sugar.

One hundred thousand pieces of literature on canning with a minimum of sugar were distributed for the Bureau by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. Twenty-five thousand similar circulars were distributed through sugar stations established by the County Food Administrator. Volunteer workers attended many of the sugar stations daily throughout the canning season and instructed housewives who called for sugar permits as to how they might put up their fruits, despite the sugar shortage.

Daily demonstrations were conducted in the salesroom of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company for several weeks. Similar demonstrations were conducted for two weeks in the Grand Avenue store of the Woolworth Company. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were reached directly through these public demonstrations.

Canning demonstrations were also given at the Farwell Avenue market on Saturday afternoons for several weeks.

Early in November, 1918, headquarters were opened at 450 Jackson street for instruction in food and clothing conservation. Arrangements were made with many of the public schools and social centers for teaching the use and making over of old clothes. Volunteer workers with experience in making clothes were obtained to attend to this work under the immediate supervision of a trained dress maker and teacher employed for the purpose.

Housewives and mothers were notified to come to the schools at the time fixed, bringing garments with them and receiving such help as they might need in making them over.

(c)—Distribution of Literature

The bulk of the literature distributed by the Food Bureau was supplied by the U. S. Food Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the University Extension Division.

Fully half a million pieces of literature were distributed through the public library, and its branches, the public schools, food distributors, at meetings and food demonstrations. This literature included food posters, recipes, and food suggestions of all kinds.

A conservation cook book was prepared by workers of the Domestic Economy section and 36,500 copies were sold at a modest price.

A weekly food bulletin in mimeographed form, containing information on the latest food regulations and the food situation generally, was mailed to a list of 1,200, including public institutions and many of the public eating places, grocers, teachers, bakers, wholesale dealers and housewives.

(d)—Financing the Bureau

The expenses of all marketing activities of the bureau were more than met by the proceeds of sales of produce.

The Hoover Lunch Room paid for itself and left a balance of about \$300, which was used in the educational work of the bureau.

The revenues from the conservation cook book paid all of the costs of printing and left a surplus of several hundred dollars.

The expenses of all food classes conducted by the bureau were met by a small charge for the classes or by money obtained through other activities.

2—FUEL BUREAU

FUEL BOARD

Fred Hunt, Chairman
Edward Uhrig
J. L. McMahon
E. E. White

R. B. Brown
James Hannan
W. N. Fitzgerald
Clifton Williams

L. G. Shepard, Supervising Secretary

(a)—Emergency Fuel Sales

To meet the severe conditions of last winter, the Fuel Bureau, in the middle of December, opened five emergency fuel stations in ward yards, where coal was sold at cost in quantities of 300 pounds or less. In January it was found necessary to establish eleven additional stations in fire stations throughout the city, one at Jones Island and one on the Blue Mound Road. Through these stations a total of 1,689,375 pounds of coal were sold. The sales numbered 12,569. Much distress, due to the difficulty of making deliveries and the shortage of fuel, was thereby prevented. Arrangements were completed for the operation of twenty-six emergency fuel stations this winter. They were stocked to full capacity with coal and an additional supply was arranged for. By action of the Common Council, the fire stations and the ward yards were again placed at the disposal of the Fuel Bureau, for this purpose.

(b)—Reports

The Fuel Bureau kept the public informed as to the local fuel situation by the publication of authentic information. On July 18, 1917, the bureau furnished Mayor Hoan with data on the coal requirements for Milwaukee. On September 13, 1917, the bureau submitted to the public, a detailed report upon the anthracite coal situation. On October 4, 1917, the bureau made public a similar report on the bituminous coal situation. On September 29 and October 9, the bureau furnished the State Council of Defense with data on the coal receipts in Milwaukee. On November 1, 1917, the bureau furnished comparative data on the receipts of anthracite and bituminous coal for the years 1916 and 1917. During the present season the bureau issued a monthly public report showing the receipts and ship-

ments of both anthracite and bituminous coal as compared with the same dates in 1917. The prompt action of the fuel bureau in the early fall of 1917 was largely responsible for getting an almost normal coal supply on Milwaukee's docks, thus saving this district from a serious shortage, such as many other large cities had to contend with.

(c)—*Home Service*

The bureau secured the services of seventy-five heating experts in the city to volunteer their services for the purpose of making free inspections of heating plants. Return post cards were sent to all Milwaukee families, offering to make free inspections of their heating plants. Over 5,000 heating plants were inspected. Of these 85 per cent were found to be in need of minor repairs that would help materially to conserve fuel, 10 per cent were in need of firing information and 5 per cent only were found to be in first class condition. In approximately 10 per cent of the cases reported, the Fuel Bureau succeeded in getting landlords to make necessary repairs, and in many other cases heating plants were repaired by the landlord after hearing the recommendations of the Defense Council inspector. It can safely be said that through actual inspections and the publicity given this work, the bureau saved thousands of tons of coal for Milwaukee consumers.

(d)—*Educational Material*

During the fall of 1917, the bureau compiled a furnace card bearing rules for firing, and suggestions for the prevention of fuel waste. The bureau placed over 80,000 of these cards in Milwaukee homes. The bureau this season prepared an up-to-date leaflet on the use of soft coal and on other aspects of home firing, of which 50,000 copies were distributed.

(e)—*Adjustments and Complaints*

During the winter of 1917-18, the bureau investigated and made adjustments in the case of innumerable complaints from the public as to prices charged by the various coal companies and other matters. The bureau assisted in securing coal for numerous poor families in distress. The Fuel Bureau bore the brunt of this work for the Fuel Administration last winter and is already receiving and handling similar cases this year.

(f)—*Miscellaneous*

Acting on a report from the Master Bakers' Association, to the effect that a wood shortage was causing bakers severe trouble, the Fuel Bureau made an investigation of conditions, and after finding the difficulty of the source of supply to be car and labor shortage, secured the co-operation of the State Council of Defense in increasing the car supply.

3—*AGRICULTURAL BUREAU*

AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

C. D. Adams
E. T. Griffin
P. J. Grogan

Eugene Warnimont
C. C. Jacobus
M. C. Potter

Anton S. Baranowski
David Davies
Daisie Allen

City Agricultural Commission

C. D. Adams
Mrs. F. W. Carberry

C. O. Davis
Mrs. H. B. Hitz
L. D. Peaslee

Perry Powell
E. J. Schaefer

(a)—*Vacant Lot Gardens*

A total of over 1,000 vacant lots in the city were under cultivation last summer. Of these over 450 were assigned and plowed through the direct efforts of this bureau. Three hundred additional vacant lots were cultivated as the result of last year's activities. Twenty acres in large tracts, in addition to the above, were prepared and assigned to gardeners.

(b)—Junior Gardens

The bureau, with the co-operation of the public and parochial school officers and teachers, enrolled in the United States School Garden Army, 11,000 children gardeners. Over seven thousand of these successfully completed the season's work and were awarded United States School Garden Army insignia. The bureau enrolled 920 volunteer garden visitors to supervise the children's gardens. A course of four lectures was given to equip the visitors for their work. Of the number originally enrolled, over 850 of the garden visitors conscientiously completed their assigned work and reported at the end of the season upon the gardens visited.

(c)—Distribution of Seeds and Plants

To encourage gardening, the bureau distributed over 11,000 packets of garden seeds at a nominal price; gave 9,000 tomato plants free of charge to gardeners, as well as fourteen bushels of seed potatoes and a considerable amount of other seeds. Twenty thousand useful leaflets and bulletins upon gardening and poultry raising were distributed free of charge.

(d)—War Garden Exhibits

The bureau conducted a series of thirteen sectional exhibits and a grand central war garden exhibit on a scale never before attempted in the city. There were nearly 2,000 exhibitors in the thirteen exhibits in various parts of the city and over 350 of the best of these at the central exhibit. The latter was divided into adult, junior, and canned goods section, money prizes and ribbons being awarded in each. These exhibits greatly encouraged gardening and will mean a material increase in local food production.

(e)—Poultry Raising

The bureau organized two poultry associations with 850 members. They were given a series of talks and demonstrations on poultry raising. A poultry exhibit was held on November 7-8-9, 1918, at which a total of over 350 entries were made, and at which time many valuable merchandise and money prizes were awarded.

(f)—Garden Plowing

Arrangements were made with the Department of Public Works whereby all war gardens were plowed at cost by the city. The bureau has already assigned several hundred vacant lots for use next year. The Public Works Department is at present engaged in plowing and furnishing fertilizer for these lots.

(g)—County Agricultural Agent

By arrangement with the State Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the services of a County Agricultural Agent were assigned to the Agricultural Bureau beginning December 1, 1917, and continuing at present. The services of the County Agricultural Agent were secured upon the condition that the Defense Council pay his automobile up-keep and other incidental expenses.

4—SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Rev. W. F. Greenman, Chairman
Dr. Oscar Lotz
Geo. Harris
S. P. Glass

Harold Berg
Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg
Rev. P. H. Durnin
Judge A. C. Backus

Kathryn Washburn, Secretary

This bureau, as could no other agency, assembled seventy-two agencies, twenty of which were public, as of federal, state, county or city service; fifty-two represented private social agencies within the city. Its main lines of service were under Divisions of Health, Recreation, Morals and Justice, and Dependency.

Some matters referred to it, like the Children's Year Program requested by the Federal Government, required the service of all the divisions and sub-divisions reinforced by the Women's Ward Organizations and various public agencies.

Many important results were secured. It was the studied policy of this bureau to insist that the credit of accomplishment should rest with the agency or person who finally did the work although the whole situation was first canvassed, the work outlined and initiated at the meetings of some division of this bureau.

(a)—*DEPENDENCY DIVISION*

DEPENDENCY COMMITTEE

S. J. Glass, Chairman

Herman O. Kent

Rev. Jos. Kroha

Miss Jeanette Kent

Mrs. Katherine Van Wyck

Miss Kathryn Washburn, Secretary

Rev. W. F. Greenman

Wm. C. Spindler

Miss Irma Hochstein

Miss Ida Roberts

Jos. A. Domachowski

The Dependency Division participated in:

1—Revision of family budgets after new survey of cost of living here.

2—Research into fate of mother and babies in 68 cases of illegitimacy to discover means for a humane disposition.

3—Improved basis of co-operation between relief agencies.

The bureau prepared a report upon the increased cost of living from July, 1915, to July, 1918. The report, which was based upon direct evidence and was itemized as to the various factors that enter into the cost of living, was offered as evidence at a hearing of the War Labor Board at Washington. The Bureau has furnished copies of the report to employers, to labor representatives and to public officials, as a basis for adjusting wage and salary schedules.

(b)—*HEALTH DIVISION*

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr. Oscar Lotz, Chairman

Dr. W. F. Becker

Dr. F. J. Gaenslen

Dr. Geo. C. Ruhland

Dr. Chas. Lemon

Dr. F. M. Schultz

Miss Kathryn Washburn, Secretary

Dr. Louis Daniels

Dr. Richard Dewey

Dr. H. E. Dearholt

Dr. E. V. Brumbaugh

Rev. W. F. Greenman

Dr. Louis Jermain

1—Shortage of Pharmacists

The bureau investigated a reported shortage of registered pharmacists in Milwaukee and reported upon the situation to the District Draft Board. In order to protect the public welfare, the bureau worked out a better distribution system of available pharmacists, which was approved at a meeting of about 250 druggists.

2—The Influenza Epidemic

The bureau aided the City Health Department in its educational campaign to check the influenza epidemic. The bureau distributed 40,000 hand bills in Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis, South Milwaukee and North Milwaukee; placed 1,000 placards in factories and public places, and 2,000 special cards in public elevators. Speakers were sent out who addressed over 30,000 men and women employees in Milwaukee industrial plants on precautions against the disease. During the early weeks of the epidemic, in accordance with an agreement with the Health Commissioner, the bureau served as a registry or employment agency for the various kinds of help needed at the emergency influenza hospitals.

3—Ice Situation

During the hot spell last summer, when ice deliveries were inadequate, this bureau arranged for the maintenance of emergency ice depots at the city markets.

The bureau secured the co-operation of the ice companies in the issuance of 75,000 hand bills advertising the location of all ice stations where ice could be purchased cheaply on the cash and carry plan. These arrangements helped materially to improve the ice situation in the face of an acute labor shortage.

4—Other Activities

- (a)—Establishment of venereal disease clinic at Marquette University.
- (b)—Promotion of program which led to action for new county hospital.
- (c)—Promotion of program which led to action for new downtown dispensary.
- (d)—Campaign to recruit candidates for professional nursing.
- (e)—Endorsement and co-operation in establishing a training school and bureau of home nursing.
- (f)—Similar endorsement of Public Health Instructors Course.
- (g)—Following up army tuberculosis rejects as well as tuberculosis draft rejects urged.
- (h)—Formation of Mental Hygiene Society encouraged.

(c)—CHILD WELFARE

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Dr. Geo. C. Ruhland, Chairman
Mrs. Joseph Schumacher
Mrs. Chas. S. Forsyth
Mrs. C. H. Peterson

Miss Annette West
Rev. W. F. Greenman
Mrs. H. F. Tyrrell
Miss Blanche Ellsworth, Secretary

The Children's Year Campaign was undertaken at the request of the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington. A committee was created within the bureau to handle the program. Sixty baby stations were operated throughout the city during a working period of about two and one-half months. Of a total of 20,058 babies weighed and measured at these stations, 16,698 were found to be normal and 3,360 below normal. 292 women aided in the weighing and measuring work as helpers at the various stations. A corps of 300 women under the direction of twenty-five chairmen was organized for the follow-up work. The workers, nurses and volunteers, visited about 1,000 cases. A complete census of all children under six years of age in Milwaukee was taken. The bureau distributed much literature on child welfare subjects.

The work now in progress and in contemplation includes:

- (a)—Visiting homes to insure a more complete weighing and measuring of children not brought to stations.
- (b)—Follow-up visits by ward workers, instructed by the Health Commissioner, in homes of babies under-nourished and under-sized, to give counsel and secure needed help.
- (c)—Organization of instruction of mothers by means of (a) Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs, (b) Parent Teachers' Associations in every ward to instruct in everything a mother needs to know with regard to health, preventive medicine, feeding and food conservation, clothing conservation, administration of income and thrift, moral training, recreation and the many municipal agencies to help in bringing children to a fit maturity.
- (d)—Organization of mothers to improve neighborhood conditions. It required the overhauling of all agencies performing service for children, the laws dealing with children in industry.

Much of this work is in hand, much more is planned; the people who are volunteering for service, much of it specialists' work, are most eager for this opportunity to co-operate with the entire community to make Milwaukee the best children's city in the United States. Not the least value of this work with mothers is to facilitate the work of the division on Americanization in reaching many homes otherwise inaccessible.

*(d)—RECREATION DIVISION***RECREATION COMMITTEE**

Harold Berg, Chairman
 W. L. Davidson
 F. W. Carberry
 Peter Murphy
 Dr. J. B. Modesitt
 Rev. W. F. Greenman
 James Currie
 Miss Ruth Stolte

Perry Powell
 Chas. E. McLenegan
 Geo. B. Downer
 Dudley Crafts Watson
 S. Y. Hughes
 Percy Braman
 Miss Irma Wallace
 Miss Lillian Truesdell

Miss Kathryn Washburn, Secretary

This division assembled the representatives of nine public and nine private agencies. It initiated recommendations resulting in:

- (1)—Keeping the Social Centers open during a fuel shortage.
- (2)—Increased attendance at Sunday concerts in the Auditorium and reduced admission to children to five cents.
- (3)—Making natatoria available to more people at better hours.
- (4)—Extension of use of Milwaukee Art Institute.
- (5)—Laying the foundation for recreation and patriotic service among young women now taken over by the War Camp Community Service.
- (6)—This division has in hand a program to extend School Social Center service as a partial offset in the closing of 1,800 saloons in July. (b)—To hold a National Home Craft exhibit in Social Centers and in the Milwaukee Art Institute as a step in Americanization. (c)—The federation of Boys Athletic Clubs with an athletic director of boys to promote athletics and organize amateur clubs.

*(e)—MORALS AND JUSTICE DIVISION***MORALS AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE**

Judge A. C. Backus, Chairman
 Rev. W. F. Greenman
 Perry Powell
 Miss Edith Foster
 Miss Alma Schlesinger
 M. McCormack
 Miss Louise Tillson

Rev. Theo. Kissling
 Miss Pearl Micel
 Judge A. C. Karel
 Judge Geo. E. Page
 Wm. J. Morgan
 Mrs. L. E. Stiles
 Kathryn Washburn, Secretary

This division assembled Judges of three courts, three probation officers, representatives of Juvenile Protective Agency, Big Sisters, Big Brothers, Legal Aid Society, Newsboys Republic, Boys' Club and the Public.

The meetings provided the first opportunity for judges, court workers and representatives of private agencies to meet around the same table to share each others problems and points of view. The frank informal nature of the discussions made it possible to hear criticisms and suggestions, as well as to give individual opinions, explanations and interpretations of laws. This sincere exchange, inspired by the desire for juvenile welfare, led to the following accomplishments for the community:

1—The actual prevention of juvenile delinquency instead of an increase (to be expected in war time) as in Chicago, which reported an increase of 32 per cent, and as in the warring countries.

In Milwaukee, juvenile delinquency was lessened by the issuing of five bulletins in several languages, calling the attention of parents to the forms of delinquency under which children are brought into juvenile court. They are the following subjects prepared by Judge Karel:

- (a)—Parental responsibility.
- (b)—Shop-lifting.
- (c)—Trespassing on the railroad tracks.
- (d)—Peddling and begging.
- (e)—Dance halls.

2—It prepared a new dance-hall ordinance and commended an elaborate amount of research work performed by a private agency looking toward a new Children's Code for the State.

3—The bureau investigated the commercial street carnivals held in large numbers in Milwaukee during the early months of the summer and made a report to the Executive Committee, as a result of which a communication was addressed to the Mayor and the Common Council, advising against the holding of such shows in Milwaukee during the period of the war. Action was taken resulting in the prohibition of any further shows of this character.

(f)—HOUSING

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING COMMITTEE

Nat Stone, Chairman
Wm. J. Alldridge
Wm. Geo. Bruce
Dr. Hoyt Dearholt
Ed. Hoffmann
Mrs. Geo. Lines
P. E. Pope
Mrs. A. F. Gallun

Milton C. Granger
D. W. Hoan
Fred Hunt
Dr. J. B. Modesitt
Wm. Schuchardt
Theo. Vilter
Fred Vogel, Jr.
H. L. Merkel, Secretary

RENT PROFITEERING COMMITTEE

E. R. Kiefer, Chairman
Hugh Kinney
John Picken

A. C. Sehrt
Ed. Hoffmann
H. L. Merkel, Secretary

At the request of the United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor, a committee on Industrial Housing was created in the bureau during the first week of November, 1918. The new committee represented the Housing Corporation and the Council of Defense, in all matters pertaining to industrial housing. The bureau made a survey of all buildings in the county for the purpose of securing a record of all available housing, rooming and boarding facilities and for the purpose of determining a basis for Milwaukee's future building program. The bureau will follow the completion of the survey with the establishment of a Homes Registration Bureau, which will expand the scope of the present Rental Registry to include rooming places as well as houses, flats, etc.

As a protection to the public, the committee named a sub-committee on Rent Profiteering, to hear and adjust cases of complaints against excessive increases in rent. The government especially urged that this work be kept up because of the shortage of homes that has developed during the past few years, due to the scarcity of materials and the ban on building, and because of the anticipated difficulty of providing housing facilities for Milwaukee men when they are discharged from the service.

(g)—CENTRAL RENTAL REGISTRY

As a convenience to the public, the bureau on September 10, 1918, established a Central Rental Registry where a complete record of all vacant houses, flats, cottages, bungalows and apartments were kept. Home seekers were thus enabled in a single place to get in touch with all available dwelling places in the city. Through the co-operation of the Chief of Police, John T. Janssen, the police force secured a list of all vacant places in the city, which was used as the original basis for the operation of the registry. In less than eight weeks of operation the registry received 857 calls for dwelling places and has a record of 234 places reported as actually rented through its agency. An average of 167 dwelling places of various kinds has been on file up to date.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION
AND
CO-OPERATING BODIES

COMMITTEE ON

CHAIRMAN
CHR METAL TRADES
CHR TEXTILE TRADES
CHR LEATHER TRADES
CHR BLDG. TRADES
CHR WOOD TRADES
CHR PACKING TRADES
CHR BREWING IND
CHR SOAP & CHEM

STAFF

DIRECTOR, SEC'Y
ASS'T SEC'Y
WASHINGTON REP.
SEC'Y METAL TRADES
SEC'Y BLDG TRADES
SEC'Y WOOD TRADES

MANUFACTURES

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL
OF
DEFENSE

BUREAUS, COMMITTEES
AND WORKING BODIES

1. CENTRAL STAFF DEPARTMENT MFGS.
MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU AT WASHINGTON
COMMITTEE ON CONVERSION AND RE-
ORGANIZATION .
2. SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON AIRCRAFT,
SHIPS, RECONSTRUCTION, FUEL CONSERV-
ATION ETC AS NEEDED.
3. MILWAUKEE METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION
4. PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE
5. LEATHER TRADES COMMITTEE
TANNERS ASSN. (TRAFFIC BUREAU)
SHOE MFG. ASSOCIATION
HARNESS MAKERS COMMITTEE
TRUNK, BAG, ETC.
6. BUILDERS AND TRADERS EXCHANGE
CONCRETE SHEET METAL
MASON'S STRUCTURAL
CARPENTERS IRON
PLASTERERS ELECTRICAL
PAINTING PLUMBING
HEATING CUT STONE
MARBLE TILE
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION
7. WOODWORK TRADES COMMITTEE
MILLWORK BUREAU
8. SOAP AND CHEMICAL COMMITTEE
9. COAL AND GAS PRODUCTS CHEMI-
CALS
10. BAKING AND CONFECTIONERY
COMMITTEE
11. FLOUR AND FEED MILLING COM-
MITTEE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
12. MALT AND DISTILLED PRODUCTS
MILWAUKEE BREWERS ASS'N
13. RUBBER GOODS COMMITTEE
14. PACKING TRADES COMMITTEE
15. BROOM AND BRUSH COMMITTEE
17. NAVY PRODUCTION AND INSPEC-
TION OFFICE
ORDNANCE PRODUCTION AND IN-
SPECTION OFFICE

Department of Manufactures

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

A. H. Vogel, Regional Adviser	Fred S. Hunt, Brooms and Brushes
R. P. Tell, Chairman Metal Trades	Caleb Johnson, Soap
Frank Weyenberg, Leather Industry	Wm. F. Luick, Ice Cream
Alfred Morawetz, Textile Industry	Ludington Patton, Paints
Louis Kuhn, Candy and Cakes	Fred Schroeder, Wood Products
Wm. Eichfeld, Building and Construction	W. H. Tharinger, Food
Gustave Becherer, Brewers	W. H. Upmeyer, Jewelers
H. S. Culver, Packing Trades	Herman Weigell, Bedding Manufacturers
E. O. Ellsworth, Chemicals	B. A. Dempsey, Waukesha Representative
A. J. Hilbert, Flavoring Extracts	Chester F. Rohn, Secretary
Frank J. Schmitt, Washington Representative	

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

The Department of Manufactures was one of the first sections of the Defense Council organization to be completed. It was organized in June, 1917, and immediately began to render valuable assistance to the manufacturers of Milwaukee County in numerous ways. Its specific program has been to co-operate with all industries and see that all possible information and advice was furnished to make the change to war-time production as rapid and as easy as possible.

Following this program constant touch has been kept with the problem of securing war contracts. A fund was raised by a committee under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Morawetz, and the Milwaukee Industrial Bureau was established solely to keep our industries fully informed as to government needs, priorities, rulings and orders. This bureau, located in the Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., became the office of Region No. 17, War Industries Board when the regional manufacturers' committee was adopted by the War Industries Board as a national plan.

1—WAR CONTRACTS

Giving manufacturers of Milwaukee County aid in obtaining contracts for government work was one of the first efforts of this department. At the time the department was organized many manufacturers of this locality were ready and willing to devote the capacity of their factories to government work, but did not know how to proceed to obtain such work. The Department of Manufactures immediately made connections with the Purchasing Departments of the government at Washington and at other points throughout the country where purchases were made. In a short time the department was receiving daily complete lists of the government calls for materials of all kinds. Copies of specifications and blue prints were obtained and placed at the disposal of local manufacturers. Results were obtained almost immediately.

All told, approximately 375 contracts in the Milwaukee district were obtained either directly or indirectly through the aid of this department. These contracts ranged in value from a few thousand dollars up into millions. Many of them exceeded \$250,000 and the largest recorded amounted to \$2,293,000. These contracts covered a big variety of supplies and materials and will enable Milwaukee, in the future, to claim her full share in the matter of furnishing necessary supplies to the government during the war.

In bringing government schedules to the attention of Milwaukee bidders, over 4,000 postal cards were sent to Milwaukee county concerns. In cases where it was known that only a few concerns were equipped to handle a contract, the sales managers of these concerns were called to the office in person to go over the specifications.

In addition to the large number of blue prints which were returned to Washing-

ton after bids had been entered, there are now on file over 150 sets of these prints which contain much valuable information.

In addition to securing the schedules for government work from all the different purchasing departments of the Navy, War, and Interior Departments and from the various Quartermaster Depots of the country, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Field Medical Supply Depots, aggregating some 15,000, the department has furnished information of every description to bidders, has secured and furnished necessary bidding blanks and has furnished other detailed information.

In a number of cases this department induced the purchasing divisions of the government to alter or amend specifications so as to permit bidders in this district to compete for the work. In several cases these suggestions resulted in the government obtaining better material at cheaper prices than called for by the original specifications.

2—INDUSTRIAL INVENTORY

Another of the government's war needs was an industrial inventory of Milwaukee County. It was necessary for the government to know what this county's industrial capacity and resources amounted to and to know which and how many concerns then engaged in the manufacture of non-essential commodities could be converted to handle war supplies. The Department of Manufactures undertook this task and after several months of work obtained a complete and elaborate classification of Milwaukee industries. This information will be preserved for its future value.

3—PRIORITIES

A very important feature of the work of this department was the furnishing of priority ratings to Milwaukee manufacturers. Hundreds of application blanks for priority certificates were furnished to Milwaukee concerns and in response to inquiries from other sections of the state. Circulars explaining the method of applying the automatic priority ratings were distributed also. The department prepared blank affidavits covering the different automatic classifications, samples of which were distributed to manufacturers, thus enabling them to make necessary copies of the particular ruling applicable to their businesses. This assistance greatly aided Milwaukee concerns in obtaining raw material. Without this help they would have been subject to much red tape and delay in appealing to authorities at Washington. Such delay would have caused serious set-backs to the production of war supplies in this community. The applications for ratings on priority classifications from Milwaukee manufacturers numbered from 20 to 30 daily for many weeks.

4—LABOR DISPUTES

The adjustment of labor disputes was also recognized as a function of this department during the war period, and, until such time as the Defense Council's Labor Bureau was established, this department was successful in settling a number of threatened industrial controversies before they became serious enough to retard production.

5—CONVERSION OF PLANTS

This department used its influence and efforts very successfully in helping manufacturers to put their plants on a war-time basis so that they could handle government contracts. Many plants which were facing a shut-down because they could not obtain raw materials and skilled labor for their non-essential production were restored to a prosperous basis through the aid of this department. Many of the smaller plants which were facing such a predicament were saved through receiving sub-contracts from the larger concerns which had obtained government work. A big concern, after obtaining a large government contract, would parcel out to dozens of smaller plants portions of the work. This arrangement enabled these smaller places to continue operation.

6—NEW INDUSTRIES

The Committee on Manufactures, at the request of the War Industries Board,

investigated a number of projects looking toward the establishment of new war industries in the Milwaukee district. The concrete ship-building proposition, the airplane industry, the manufacture of bayonets and of semi-steel shells, and the matter of establishing a big chemical industry were among the propositions investigated. Most of these were rejected by Milwaukee manufacturers on the ground that they already had as much government work as could be cared for under existing conditions. Plans and specifications for different government building projects throughout the country were obtained by this department and submitted to the Builders' Exchange for the convenience of Milwaukee bidders.

7—WAR SUPPLIES MADE IN MILWAUKEE

Among the articles turned out in Milwaukee establishments for the army and navy were the following:

Winter gauntlets, Navy work gloves, riding gloves, spark arrestors, tent stove pipes, aviation propellers, balloon pullers, liberty motors, flags, sample cases, trench and field shoes, Navy shoes, leather, four wheel drive motor parts, riveted mill chains, trench mittens, officers' gauntlets, privates' gloves, flasks and wheelbarrows, shell packing cases, harness, hosiery, candy, disinfectants, shells, motor-cycles, side cars, files, trench pumps, gas grenades, rifle grenades and hand grenades, tool grinders, milling machines, drill presses, soap, tanks for eagle type destroyers, oil tanks, welded pans, galvanized pails and ash cans, aeroplane self-starters, trunks, uniforms, insignia, double blocks for ships, cooking utensils, sponge cans, camp kettles, bake pans, field range parts, boilers, stock pots, ladles, tarpaulins, wool gloves, wool gauntlets, linings, gasoline mufflers, saddle leather, mackinaws, jerkins, aparejos, circular saws and stands, pump outfits, grinding machines, underwear, whips, feed bags, blankets, chairs, boxes, furnaces, sweaters, helmets and scarfs, harness oil, blacking, soap and dressing, manifolds, grease cups, oil cups, globe and angle valves, shrapnel, cinchas, sheep lined clothing, aviators winter boots and inside shoes, officers' boots, feed grinders, auto truck frames and parts, mine heads, military goggles, electric fans, drop bombs, T. N. T., cartridge cases and tubing.

8—GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MILWAUKEE BIDDERS

(Through Regular Purchasing Department Schedules)

Van Dyke Knitting Co.....	Underwear	Mechanical Appliance Co.....	Balloon Levers
Fried-Osterman Co.....	Leather Mittens	Kieckhefer Box Co.....	Boxes
Novelty Knitting Mills.....	Cotton Undershirts	Kieckhefer Paper Co.....	Fibre Containers, two contracts
Milwaukee Glove Co.....	Leather Mittens	Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Gasoline Feed Tanks and Reserve Tanks
Reinhart Glove Co.....	Leather Mittens	Milwaukee Brush Mfg. Co.....	Brushes
O. C. Hansen Mfg. Co.....	Leather Mittens	Globe Seamless Steel Tubes Co.....	Tubes, two contracts
Heller Leather Co.....	Leather Mittens	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Blocks
Helmholz Mitten Co.....	Leather Mittens	Milwaukee Structural Steel Co.....	Steel for Manitowoc Breakwater
Bender Co.....	Leather Mittens	Newport Mining Co.....	Chemicals for Powder
Holeproof Hosiery Co.....	Light Weight Woolen Hose	Kearney & Trecker.....	Milling Machines
Phoenix Knitting Co.....	Light Weight Woolen Hose	Bayley Mfg. Co.....	Tanks
O. C. Hansen Mfg. Co.....	Loaders' Gloves	Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Motor Spare Parts
Cohen Bros.....	Denim Clothing	Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.....	Valves
Rock Washer Mfg. Co.....	Washers	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.....	Inkstands
Federal Rubber Co.....	Rubber Goods	Vilter Mfg. Co.....	Refrigerating Plant for Newport, R. I.
Sterling Motor Truck Co.....	Assembling Class "B" standard motor trucks.	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.....	Supplies for postal ser- vice during 1919
R. Laacke Co.....	Class "B" truck covers	General Heating & Ventilating Co.....	Fire Protection System —Lake Denmark, N. J.
Phoenix Knitting Co.....	Light Weight Hose	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Metal Blocks
Cohen Bros. Co.....	Underwear	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Safety Valves
Reinhardt Mitten Co.....	Leather Mittens	Roberts Brass Co.....	Gate Valves
Heller Leather Co.....	Leather Mittens	Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Can Covers
Helmholz Mitten Co.....	Leather Mittens		
Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Leather Jerkins		
B. Stern & Son.....	Flour		

Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.	Dust Covers, \$12,000	Chain Belt Co.	Concrete Mixers
Taylor & Bournique Co.	White Oats, \$76,250	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co.	Plumbers' Fittings and Nipples
Wisconsin Gun Co.	Guns and Spares, supplemental contract, Nov. 8, \$517,805.	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co.	Contractors' Fittings
Sterling Motor Car Co.	37m.m. shells, \$216,169	Kearney & Trecker Co.	Universal Milling Machines
International Harvester Co.	Trench Mortars, \$154,275	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.	Safety Valves
Donahue-Stratton Co.	White Oats, \$58,687	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co.	Contractors' Fittings
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.	Steel Barrels, \$23,750	Chain Belt Co.	Kerosene Engine Repairs
Fried-Osterman Co.	14,400 pairs gauntlets, \$22,752	Western Metal Specialty Co.	Oil Cans
Industrial Controller Co.	Motor Controllers and Spares, \$16,383	Evinrude Motor Co.	Motors
E. L. Bruce Co.	Packing boxes for bombs, \$182,000	Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Steam Shovels
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	16,000 switches, \$2.04 each	Wisconsin Shoe Co.	Lumbermen's Overs
Clum Mfg. Co.	Switches, \$29,363	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Spares for Controllers
Sterling Motor Truck Co.	Pedal Pads	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	Centrifugal Pumps and Spares
Wrought Washer Co.	Washers	Northwestern Mfg. Co.	Motors
W. Toepfer & Sons Co.	Structural Framing for Gates	David White Co., Inc.	Compasses
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Regulators and Starters for Heating and Ventilating Systems for U. S. Treasury Bldg., Annex, Washington, D. C.	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Switches
Johnson Service Co.	Temperature Controlling System for same building	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	Fuse Renewals
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Malleable Iron Blocks	Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.	Tool Grinders
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Spares for Compressors and for Cupola Blowers	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Double Blocks
Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.	Lead Melting Furnace	Wrought Washer Mfg. Co.	Iron Washers
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.	Boilers	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. (So. Milwaukee)	Piston Pumps
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	100,000 Metal Blocks	Mechanical Appliance Co.	Spares for Motors
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	Centrifugal Pumps	Wisconsin Iron & Wire Works.	Steel Wire Weaving
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	Asbestos Felted Insulations	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Battery Switches
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Malleable Blocks, second contract	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Door Switches
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.	Brass Gauge Cocks	Kieckhefer Paper Co.	Fibre Containers for 75 m.m. ammunition
International Harvester Co.	Tractors	Lavo Co. of America	Fibre Containers for 75 m.m. Ammunition
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.	Dippers, Graters and Skimmers	Taylor & Bournique	White Oats, \$76,250
Mechanical Appliance Co.	Armatures and Spares	Donahue-Stratton Co.	White Oats, \$75,000
Roberts Brass Co.	Gate Valves	Rialto Elevator Co.	White Oats, \$35,000
Chain Belt Co.	Concrete Mixers	Milwaukee Bag Co.	Burlap Sacks, \$25,000
Western Metal Specialty Co.	Garbage Cans	Bernard Stern & Sons.	Flour, \$43,680
Great Lakes Boat Bldg. Corp.	2 Submarine Chasers, \$50,000 each	Phoenix Knitting Works	Woolen Socks
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.	Valves	Rialto Elevator Co.	White Oats, \$11,587
Federal Rubber Co.	Gaskets	Palmolive Co.	Soap, \$12,300
Chain Belt Co.	Repair Parts	Pressed Steel Tank Co.	Steel Barrels, \$161,500
Roberts Brass Co.	Globe Valves	Barth Mfg. Co.	Lever Jacks, \$6,739.15
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.	Pop Valves	Bender Mfg. Co.	Denim Trousers, \$3,800
Wallace & Smith Co.	Artillery Saddles	Western Garment Mfg. Co.	Denim Trousers, \$1,900
Federal Pressed Steel Co.	Cartridge Cases	Federal Rubber Co.	Matting
International Harvester Co.	Tractors	F. Rosenberg Elevator Co.	Elevator, \$3,050
Wallace & Smith Co.	Feed Bags	Milwaukee Hosiery Co.	Hosiery
Briggs Loading Co.	Loading, Assembling and Packing Rifle Grenades and Fuses	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.	Compression Bibbs
Mechanical Appliance Co.	Motor Generator Sets	C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.	Cross Cut Saw Rigs and Belting, \$36,334
Briggs-Stratton Co.	Rifle Grenades	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Single Blocks, \$113,115
International Harvester Co.	Rifle Grenades	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	8-inch Double Blocks, \$118,776
Northwestern Furniture Co.	Frames for Aparejos	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee)	6-inch Double Blocks, \$44,620
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	Rifle Grenades	Industrial Controller Co.	Controllers and Spares, \$16,383
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	Webbing	Mayhew Mfg. Co.	Battery Charging Sets, \$2,000
Federal Malleable Co.	Malleable Body Castings	Milwaukee Reliance Boiler Wks.	Boiler Feed Tanks
Line Material Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Fuses, Nose Block Detonators	Rockwell Mfg. Co.	Boxes
Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.	Bench Grinders and Attachments	A. Geo. Schultz Co.	Mailing Cases for Vaccine Tubes
		J. H. Rice & Friedmann Co.	18,000 Leather Jerkins
		Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee)	Locomotive Trains, 5 contracts
		Wallace & Smith Co.	Blankets, \$193,360
		Allen-Bradley Co.	Controllers, \$7,730
		Wallace & Smith Co.	Wheel Traces, \$375,000
		Wallace & Smith Co.	Lead Traces, \$1,092,500
		Logeman Bros. Co.	Bailing Presses, \$132,500

Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Kettle Inserts, \$22,300	Bernard Stern & Son.....	Flour, 80,000 lbs.
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Dust Covers, \$48,000	Bernard Stern & Son.....	Flour, 60,000 lbs.
American Grinder Co.....	Grinders, \$11,325	Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.....	1,306 Grinders
Wallace & Smith Co.....	Parts for Aparejos, \$6,410.38	Palmolive Co.....	3,000 Cakes Soap
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Boilers, \$54,400	Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Locomotive Cranes
Morawetz, Co.....	Sheep Lined Coats, \$25,676	Patton Paint Co.....	Oxide Paint
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Boilers, \$25,777	Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.....	Steam & Water Unions
International Maltng Co.....	White Oats, \$74,500	Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.....	Shower and Distributing Cocks
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Hair Felting	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Brass Shower Heads
Illinois Steel Co.....	Rivets and Rods	A. H. Weinbrenner Shoe Mfg. Co. Shoes,	\$161,350
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Sheaves	Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co.....	Shoes, \$322,500
Morawetz Co.....	Mackinaws, \$8,000	Luedke, Schaefer & Buttles Co.....	Shoes, \$64,500
Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Sheep Lined Coats, \$60,370	Ellsworth-Thayer Mfg. Co.....	Sheep Lined Coats, \$18,787.50
U. S. Aero Propeller Co.....	Aeroplane Propellers	Milwaukee Tan. & Cloth. Co.....	Sheep Lined Coats, \$22,245
Matthews Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Aeroplane Propellers	Lyman-Joseph Grain Co.....	White Oats, \$71,500
Delaney Oil Co.....	Soluble Cutting Oil, \$150,000	Nunn-Bush & Weldon Shoe Co.....	Shoes, \$258,000
Globe Wire & Iron Works.....	Equipment	Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$18,000
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Flat and Iron Rings	Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Boilers, \$17,940
Kieckhefer Paper Co.....	Fibre Containers	Donahue-Stratton Co.....	White Oats, \$33,625
Milwaukee Gas Specialty Co.....	Bronze	Bernard Stern & Son.....	Flour, \$5,460
Ambrosia Chocolate Co.....	Cocoa for Navy	Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Motors
Western Iron Stores Co.....	Twist Drills	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.....	Motors
Kasnow Bros. Glove Co.....	Gloves	W. Toepfer & Sons Co.....	Structural Steel
Pressed Steel Tank Co.....	Steel Barrels, \$90,000	Wrought Washer Mfg. Co.....	Washers
Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	200 Army Tractors	Milwaukee Tack Co.....	Tacks
Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Gun Mounts, Artillery Wheels (steel)	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Relays and Coils for Fire Systems
Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Gas Masks	Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.....	Vales, 2 contracts
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Booster Castings	Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Rubber Goods, Panama Canal
Milwaukee Shoe Co.....	15,000 pairs Metallic Fastened Army Shoes	Milwaukee Tank Co.....	Oil Tanks
Nunn, Bush & Weldon Shoe Co.....	10,000 pairs Metallic Fastened Army Shoes	Newton-Coddington Eng. Co.....	100-ft. Boats, Two Steel Vessels
Weyenberg Shoe Co.....	50,000 pairs Metallic Fastened Army Shoes	Bayley Mfg. Co.....	Ventilating Outfits, \$18,845
Luther Grinder Co.....	500 Grinders	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Asbestos Goods
Wallace & Smith Co.....	Wheel Traces, \$375,000	Globe Seamless Steel Tube Co.....	Steel Tubes, two contracts
Wallace & Smith Co.....	Traces, \$1,920,500	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Steel Blocks
Taylor & Bournique Co.....	White Oats, \$69,250	Wrought Washer Mfg. Co.....	Washers, \$640, Panama Canal
R. Laacke Co.....	Truck Covers, \$19,125	Industrial Heating & Eng. Co.....	Repairs to Milwaukee Public Buildings
R. Laacke Co.....	Paulins, \$2,741	Sterling Motor Truck Co.....	Class "B" Standard Trucks
Morawetz Co.....	Mackinaws, \$8,000	Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Electric Motors
Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Radiator Hose, \$7,331.25	Milwaukee Valve Co.....	Brass Valves
Logeman Bros. Co.....	Baling Presses, \$132,500	Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Rubber Goods, Panama Canal
International Harvester Co.....	Bodies and Troop Seats, \$157,000	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Asbestos Goods
Wallace & Smith Co.....	Parts for Aparejos, \$6,410.38	Great Lakes Boat Bldg. Corp.....	Two Submarine Chasers, \$100,000
American Grinder Co.....	Grinders, \$11,325	Willer Mfg. Co.....	Window Screens
Clum Mfg. Co.....	Gun Sling Books, two contracts, \$17,250	Allen-Bradley Co.....	Controllers for Coaling Gears
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Boilers, \$54,387.74	Mechanical Appliance Co.....	Electric Motors
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Kettles, \$14,800	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Valves
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Kettles, \$30,000	Roberts Brass Co.....	Valves
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Dust Covers	Chain Belt Co.....	Repair Parts
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Boilers, \$25,777.52	Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	45 Oil Tanks, \$750,000
Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Mackinaws, \$200,000	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	114 Rheostats, \$414
Interstate Malt Co.....	White Oats, \$74,500	Badger Nail Co.....	Nails
American Auto Body Co.....	Escort Wagon Bodies	Chain Belt Co.....	Parts
Chas. Abresch Co.....	Escort Wagon Bodies	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Valves
Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Automobile Tires	Wrought Washer Mfg. Co.....	Washers
Allen-Bradley Co.....	Rheostats	Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.....	Grinders
Frank Pure Food Co.....	Sauer Kraut	Western Metal Specialty Co.....	Oil Tanks, \$2,400
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Sheaves	Milwaukee Stamping Co.....	75,000 Clips for Use on Binders, \$4,144
Wrought Washer Co.....	Washers		
Claus Automatic Gas Cock Co.....	Distributor Boxes		
Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Motors		
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Round Boilers		

Conway & Co.....	Ammunition Boxes for Browning Machine Guns	Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.....	Russed Leather
Rockwell Mfg. Co.....	Ammunition Boxes	Federal Pressed Steel Co.....	Projector Shells
Claus Automatic Gas Cock Co.....	Brass Boxes	The Conway Co.....	Armorer's Chests
Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co.....	Brass Goods, \$900	Schartow Mfg. Co.....	Lariat Hooks, Links
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Electrical Equipment, \$10,456	Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Hand Grenade Blocks
Palmolive Co.....	Soap, \$45,000	The Heil Co.....	Steel Ammunition Truck Bodies
Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Motors	Mueller & Sons Co.....	Shipping Boxes
Nordberg Mfg. Co.....	Five Hydrogen Gas Compressors, \$150,000	Allen-Bradley Co.....	Controllers
O. C. Hansen Mfg. Co.....	Gloves, \$396	Zucker & Weinsell.....	Wool Trousers
Western States Envelope Co.....	Envelopes	Cohen Bros. Co.....	Leather Jerkins
Milwaukee Envelope Co.....	Envelopes, \$100,000	Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Spare Parts for Steam Shovels
Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Steel Tackle Blocks	Milwaukee Tan. & Clothing Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$15,300
Milwaukee Brush Mfg. Co.....	Steel Foundry Brushes	Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Boilers
W. Toepfer & Sons.....	Copper for Gun Mount	Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.....	Oil Cans
Allen-Bradley Co.....	Controllers	Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Coffee Boilers
Wisconsin Shoe Co.....	Army Shoes	Diamond Ink Co.....	Mucilage
Weyenberg Shoe Co.....	Army Shoes	Diamond Ink Co.....	Library Paste
Milwaukee Shoe Co.....	Army Shoes	Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	4 contracts
Luedke, Schaefer & Buttles Co.....	Army Shoes	Mechanical Appliance Co.....	Motors
Bradley-Metcalf Co.....	Army Shoes	Milwaukee Tank Works.....	Heaters and Tanks
A. H. Weinbrenner Co.....	Army Shoes	Schartow Mfg. Co.....	Lariat Hooks, Links and Thimbles
Nunn-Bush & Weldon Shoe Co.....	Army Shoes	Schartow Mfg. Co.....	Steel Rings
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.....	Field and Marching Shoes	Barth Mfg. Co.....	Lever Jacks
Milwaukee Tank Works.....	Tanks, \$3,500	Western Saddlery Co.....	Saddles
Milwaukee Brush Mfg. Co.....	Brushes, Panama Canal	A. O. Smith Corporation.....	Smoke & Drop Bombs
International Harvester Co.....	Spare Parts	Pressed Steel Tank Co.....	Gas Unit Steel Parts
Bradley & Metcalf Co.....	40,000 Marching Shoes, \$238,000	Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co.....	Naphtha Solvent
Luedke, Schaefer & Buttles Co.....	Marching Shoes, \$10,000	F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.....	High Shoes
Nunn-Bush & Weldon Shoe Co.....	Marching Shoes, 40,000 pairs, \$258,000	Milwaukee Tank Works.....	Tanks
A. H. Weinbrenner Co.....	Marching Shoes, 25,000 pairs, \$161,250	Krentler Bros.....	Hinged Lasts
Weyenberg Shoe Co.....	Marching Shoes, 50,000 pairs, \$322,500	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Snatch Blocks
O. C. Hansen Mfg. Co.....	Aviators' Gloves	W. Toepfer & Sons.....	Seat Angles, Gates
Northwestern Mfg. Co.....	Motors	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.....	Centrifugal Pump
Mechanical Appliance Co.....	15 H. P. Motor	Stowell Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Malleable Blocks, 2 contracts
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Coffee Boilers, \$25,320	Chain Belt Co.....	Riveted Rex Mill Chain
Donahue-Stratton Co.....	Oats, \$39,321	Sterling Motor Truck Co.....	750 "B" Truck Chasses
A. F. Gallun & Sons.....	Calf Skins, \$93,000	Kieckhefer Paper Co.....	Fibre Containers
Wallace & Smith Co.....	Blankets, \$193,280	Donahue-Stratton Co.....	White Oats, \$36,000
Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$85,000	Udike Grain Co.....	White Oats, \$35,500
Donahue-Stratton Co.....	White Oats, \$33,625	Bernard Stern & Son.....	Flour, \$59,500
Bernard Stern & Son.....	Flour, \$5,460	Harley Davidson Motor Co.....	Motorcycle Parts, \$26,716
Federal Rubber Co. (Cudahy).....	Radiator Hose	Lyman-Joseph Grain Co.....	White Oats, \$35,750
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Rachometer Adapters	Lyman-Joseph Grain Co.....	White Oats, \$35,750
Lavo Company of America.....	Soap Powder	Pressed Steel Tank Co.....	Steel Barrels, \$89,000
Kearney & Trecker.....	Milling Machines	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Panels
Bucyrus Co. (So. Milwaukee).....	Locomotive Cranes, 3 contracts	Northwestern Furniture Co.....	Top Boot Stock Bodies
Chain Belt Co.....	Chain Conveyors	Pfister-Vogel Leather Co.....	Russet Bag Leather
Wisconsin Iron & Wire Wks.....	Wire Weaving, 2 contracts	Newport Chemical Co.....	Phenol
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Magnets for Cranes	Sterling Motor Car Co.....	Shells
Illinois Steel Co.....	Light Rails	Kieckhefer Box Co.....	Packing Boxes
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Compression Bibbs	Barth Mfg. Co.....	Jacks
Patton Paint Co.....	Asphaltum Varnish	Pressed Steel Tank Co.....	Gas Cylinders
Patton Paint Co.....	Paint	Mechanical Appliance Co.....	Motors
Bernard Stern & Son.....	2,660,000 lbs. Flour	Taylor-Bournique Co.....	White Oats, \$145,000
Westinghouse Lamp Co.....	Electric Lamps	Donahue-Stratton Co.....	White Oats, \$70,000
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Rheostats	Morawetz Co.....	Sheep Lined Coats, \$25,000
Milwaukee Hosiery Co.....	Wool Hose	Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Mackinaws, \$200,000
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Pans	Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$78,625
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co.....	Stew Pans	Milwaukee Flush Valve Co.....	Valves
Pressed Steel Tank Co.....	Projector Shells	Milwaukee Gas Specialty Co.....	Valves
		Globe Wire & Iron Works.....	Wire Screens
		Bradley & Metcalf Co.....	Shoes, \$258,000
		Matthews Bros. Co.....	Seaplane Pontoons, \$9,700

Milwaukee Tan. & Clothing Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$15,300	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.....	Inkstands, Postal De- partment, Fiscal Year, 1919
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co....	Boilers	Industrial Heating & Eng. Co.....	Heating Mains, Norfolk, Va., \$92,500
Monarch Mfg. Co.....	Leather Jerkins, \$85,000	Milwaukee Tack Co.....	Tacks
Gen. Heating & Ventilating Co.....	Fire Protection	W. Toepfer & Sons Co.....	Structural Work
Gen. Heating & Ventilating Co.....	Water Mains, Phila- delphia, \$33,257	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.....	Regulators and Start- ers for Heating and Ventilating
Vilter Mfg. Co.....	Ice Making Plant, \$39,378		

In additon to the above a large number of contracts were placed with Milwaukee establishments by the Ordnance Bureau of the Army and Navy without direct advertising or the submission of schedules for general bidding.

The same was true of the Emergency Fleet Corporation work, a number of the largest iron and steel plants in this city being engaged in either fabricating ship parts or building engines for the Emergency Fleet. Also many contracts came through the Quartermaster Departments for subsistence and articles needed on emergency orders for the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-FINANCE

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATING BODIES

COMMITTEE ON

CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
CHR. RETAIL TRADES
CHR. JOBBERS
CHR. GRAIN TRADE
CHR. INSURANCE
CHR. REAL ESTATE

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

STAFF.

DIRECTOR SEC'Y
ASS'T SEC'Y
SEC'Y RETAIL TRADES
SEC'Y JOBBING

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

BUREAUS, COMMITTEES AND WORKING BODIES.

1. WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE
(6 DIVISIONS, 34 GROUPS)
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE
WAR FUND COMMITTEE
2. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
MILWAUKEE CLEARING HOUSE
CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE
BANKERS ASSOCIATION
3. RETAIL BUREAU, ASSOCIATION OF
COMMERCE
MEN'S WEAR ASSOCIATION
RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASS'N
RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS ASS'N
MUSIC DEALERS ASS'N
DEPARTMENT STORE COMMITTEE
SHOE DEALERS
RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
4. JOBBERS BUREAU, ASSOCIATION OF
COMMERCE
FLOUR HARDWARE
DRY GOODS IRON STORES
DRUGGISTS HOSPITAL SUPPLY
5. MILWAUKEE REAL ESTATE BOARD
6. INSURANCE COMMITTEE
BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
INSPECTION BUREAU
LIFE INSURANCE BOARD
7. MILWAUKEE AUTO DEALERS ASS'N
GARAGEMEN'S ASS'N
TIRE DEALERS ASS'N
TAXI CABS, JITNEY ASS'N
8. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
9. COMMITTEE COMMERCIAL SERVICE
10. JUNK DEALERS (SALVAGE ASS'N.)
11. LAUNDRYMEN'S ASS'N
12. THEATER ASS'N, MOVING PICTURE
ASSOCIATION
13. ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE
14. TEUTONIA AVE., GROVE ST., MITCHELL
ST. MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
BAY VIEW ASS'N 50 MILWAUKEE
WEST ALLIS
15. NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

Department of Commerce and Finance

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Walter Kasten, Representing Finance, Chairman	H. W. Ladish, Representing Chamber of Commerce
Albert Friedmann, Representing Com- merce, Vice-Chairman	Wm. Coleman, Representing Labor
Frank Klode, Representing Retail Business	Dr. Nelson P. Hulst, Representing the Professions
J. G. Kissinger, Representing Wholesalers and Jobbers	E. O. Marthens, Representing Insurance Interests
R. B. Brown, Representing Public Utilities	D. W. Weiss, Representing Real Estate Board
	R. J. Willetts, Secretary
Wm. Thomson, Assistant Secretary	

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Commerce and Finance was organized as an advisory body which would be subject to call in an emergency. It represented organized commercial interests of Milwaukee. The active work was directed by the chairman and vice-chairman, serving on the Executive Committee of the Council of Defense, and by the staff. The fact that the war did not go far enough to necessitate drastic action with regard to the commercial industries released the committee of any especially difficult task. Valuable gains, however, have been made in various lines through the institution of commercial economies and savings in the cost of distribution.

The Department of Commerce and Finance worked almost entirely by existing organizations, co-operating to carry on the plan of conservation of man power, transportation, and materials. All problems affecting retail trade were handled by the Retail Division of the Association of Commerce and the special associations co-operating with it. Those problems dealing with wholesalers were handled by the Wholesale Division of the Association of Commerce. Traffic problems were handled by the transportation bureaus of the Association of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce. Various other associations were called on to carry out in entirety or in part various programs of conservation.

1—COMMERCIAL ECONOMY

(a)—Deliveries

Co-operating with the retail division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, this department in the fall of 1917, inaugurated a successful campaign for the elimination of waste in connection with the delivery of merchandise. At the request of the Council of Defense, nearly all of the city's leading retail merchants signed a pledge agreeing to limit their deliveries to not more than two per day over a given territory and to also comply with a set of rules relating to the carrying of parcels and the return of merchandise. Most of the large stores were able to affect immediately a considerable reduction in man power employed, thus releasing a number of men for essential work or for military service. Merchants also reported that they were able to offer the public better prices on many commodities as a result of the economy brought about by the new rules. So successful was this movement that local merchants, during the summer of 1918, readily agreed to further reduce deliveries to one per day.

After the second reform went into effect merchants reported that they had been able to reduce the number of people employed in connection with their delivery systems from twenty-five to fifty per cent. A similar saving was reported in delivery equipment.

The Association of Commerce and the merchants themselves paid for most of the literature necessary to advertise these economy movements. Posters urging

public co-operation were placed in downtown stores and circulars were distributed by merchants among their customers.

(b)—Groceries and Meat Markets

After the plan had proved successful in connection with retail stores generally, the movement for the elimination of unnecessary deliveries was extended to cover groceries and meat markets. These dealers pledged themselves also to one delivery per day with successful results.

(c)—Early Closing

The request from the War Economy Board of the Council of National Defense for the early closing of retail stores, except those dealing in food stuffs, drugs, confectioneries and cigars, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week, was carried into effect with the assistance of the retail division of the Association of Commerce. At least seventy per cent of the retail merchants of Milwaukee complied with this request, resulting in a considerable saving of light and fuel.

The Milwaukee Barbers' Association later joined this movement and most of the barber shops began closing at 7 instead of 8. Many barbers also agreed to a plan under which employees could be released part time for more essential work.

(d)—Paper Conservation

The co-operation of the retail division of the Association of Commerce was obtained in connection with a campaign for paper conservation. Dealers pledged themselves to co-operate in the conservation of waste paper, the elimination of the use of wrapping paper and tissue paper, wherever possible, and curtailment of the use of paste board boxes and the conservation of office stationery. Signs were displayed urging purchasers to carry parcels unwrapped wherever possible. A similar campaign was conducted to eliminate the waste of paper, soap and food stuffs in connection with Halloween celebrations. The paper saving campaign was carried into public schools and school officials co-operated in this work with splendid results.

2—MAN POWER CONSERVATION

As a means of aiding the selective draft system a movement was started for the substitution of women in non-essential positions. This movement resulted in the release of a large number of men either for military service or for some essential industrial service.

Furniture dealers agreed to do away with porters, dusters and other non-essential employees and arranged to have their salesmen do such work during spare moments.

Cash purchases were encouraged in view of reducing the number of clerks and collectors in retail business.

Most of the theatres in the city agreed to reduce the size of their orchestras and at least fifty-four men were released for essential industries through this plan.

3—EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

This department worked with the retail division of the Association of Commerce for the past several months in promoting a campaign to encourage early Christmas shopping. Merchants complied with the Council's request to avoid, so far as possible, the employment of additional help by distributing their Christmas campaign over the months of October, November and December. The Association of Commerce paid for all necessary literature in the promotion of this campaign.

4—TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Frank Barry, Chairman
P. C. Eldredge
Chas. Thompson
A. Teller

J. G. Kissinger
F. C. Bryan
Frank C. Klode
R. J. Willetts, Secretary

Early in 1917 this department inaugurated a campaign to eliminate transportation waste and to enlarge and extend transportation facilities. A special committee was appointed to handle this movement.

(a)—*Railroads*

The railroad companies responded to a request to speed up the movement of freight cars in the switch yards, and shippers responded promptly to a demand for greater speed in loading and unloading cars. Shippers also complied with a request for the heavier loading of all freight cars. Many cars were loaded to 10 per cent above their capacity. The railroads also permitted their freight depots to remain open for longer hours in order to speed up deliveries. Factories enlarged side track facilities wherever possible. The committee co-operated with the local committee of the National Council of Defense in making a daily check of freight cars in Milwaukee's switch yards.

(b)—*Interurban Lines*

The transportation section started a movement, shortly after war was declared, to inaugurate package freight service on interurban lines operating out of Milwaukee and was able to report by June of 1918, that every interurban line was carrying this sort of freight. This service greatly relieved over-burdened transportation facilities and was of considerable aid to Milwaukee merchants. This form of service was also used to some extent in bringing food produce into Milwaukee. The Waukesha County Council of Defense and the Racine County Council of Defense, as well as the State Council of Defense, co-operated in bringing about results in this movement.

(c)—*Boat Lines*

Lake transportation companies also responded to the Defense Council's campaign for the conservation of transportation facilities by arranging for capacity loads on lake boats.

5—RETURN LOADS BUREAU

A Return Loads Bureau was organized several months ago with a view of relieving the congestion on railroads and interurban lines by inaugurating auto truck service for short hauls. This bureau solicited the aid of auto truck salesmen and delivery companies in forming a list of truck owners available for delivery work. In addition to the list of available trucks the bureau also compiled a list of firms willing to make use of this service. The co-operation of county councils of defense in five adjoining counties was obtained and representatives were named in surrounding towns and cities to keep the bureau informed of the demands for such service.

Trucks leaving Milwaukee for adjoining towns with merchandise were given the names and addresses of these representatives so that when arriving at their destinations they were able to obtain a load for the return trip to Milwaukee. This plan not only promoted quicker and more prompt delivery, but reduced the cost to shippers, both in Milwaukee and in the adjoining cities and towns. Auto truck service was inaugurated between Milwaukee and Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Grafton, Menomonee Falls, Pt. Washington, Racine and Chicago.

6—AUTOMOBILE ECONOMIES

This department organized the automobile dealers of Milwaukee for the purpose of effecting economies in the automobile trade. In this connection the dealers

lined up with a national movement under which a general rule was adopted for the closing at 6 P. M. daily and on Sundays and holidays of all auto repair shops, garages, tire and accessory stores, except a few in various sections of the city which were designated as emergency stations. This movement brought about a considerable saving in man power and resulted in a general drive on the part of automobile men for economy.

7—EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE

This department aided the County Explosives Committee in its task of regulating the storage and sale of explosives. This work was carried out under direct orders of the Federal Government, the assistant secretary of the department acting as secretary of the County Explosives Committee. Explosive regulations have been dropped since the armistice was signed. Complete control was kept throughout the past six months of the sale and storage of explosives.

8—NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION

C. C. Jacobus, Chairman
Wm. Eichfeld

A. C. Downing
Wm. Thompson, Secretary

The County Council of Defense early in September, 1918, appointed C. C. Jacobus, Wm. Eichfeld and A. C. Downing as members of the Non-War Construction Committee. This committee was organized at the request of the government to conserve man power, material and transportation supplies by eliminating construction not essential to the maintenance of the public interest.

The government's requests were strictly adhered to. The Milwaukee Committee did not have a single one of its rulings reversed. Contractors, builders, architects, and owners co-operated splendidly. The committee met daily at noon for six weeks at the Builders and Traders Exchange, making it possible for all builders desiring a hearing, to appear before the committee to get their particular difficulties straightened out, without loss of working time. The committee acted on about 1,000 building applications, including a number from the city and county of Milwaukee. Plans for construction valued at more than \$5,000,000 were reviewed. In a great many instances, the patriotism of the applicants was such that they withdrew their application without action when the purpose of the restriction had been explained. As soon as the ban was lifted, the committee followed up the restricted work to see that it was properly authorized to proceed.

9—JOBBER'S DELIVERY RULES

At the request of the Council of Defense the Jobbers' Bureau of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce prepared a series of rules and regulations regarding the delivery of material from jobbers' places to retailers. These rules were as follows:

"Every consistent effort shall be made by both those delivering and those receiving goods to conserve in the fullest possible measure the time of men, motor trucks and teams.

"Jobbers and wholesalers shall deliver goods of any nature only to the main or delivery floor of the retailer's place of business. Ordinarily this shall mean the first floor.

"Drivers or others making deliveries for jobbers or wholesalers shall not place goods upon shelving, nor shall they be required to move standing stock, nor clear floor spaces to make room for incoming deliveries.

"Those receiving goods shall promptly sign necessary receipts or documents to avoid unnecessary detaining of men, trucks and teams."

Slight modifications were necessary in the case of the smaller bakers who did not have the necessary facilities for immediately taking care of loads of flour and moving them to the upper storage rooms. Had the war continued for a longer period,

this campaign would have resulted in a large saving of time and man power. The results were well worth while as it was.

10—FIRE LOSS CAMPAIGN

A special committee, consisting of Chief Clancy, of the Fire Department, together with representatives of the leading fire underwriters of Milwaukee, met regularly and sent out publicity, dodgers, etc., to awaken the people to the necessity of greater care in the prevention of fire losses during the war-time when conservation of materials and resources was extremely necessary.

11—COUNTY EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE

<p><i>COMMITTEE ON COUNTY EXPLOSIVES</i> F. W. Rogers, Chairman Wm. Thompson, Secretary</p>
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This committee acted as the agent of the Federal Government in controlling the sale and storage of explosives. Several thefts of explosives were followed up and stringent rules regarding the handling of dynamite and other explosives enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATING BODIES

COMMITTEE ON

CHAIRMAN
WOMEN'S CHAIRMAN
CHR. EDUCATION
CHR. AMERICANIZATION
CHR. MIL. AFFAIRS
CHR. RED CROSS
CHR. LOYALTY LEGION
CHR. DIST. COUNCILS
SPEC. REPRESENTATIVES

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

STAFF

DIRECTOR SEC'Y
ASS'T SEC'Y
SEC'Y PATR. SERV.
SEC'Y EDUCATION
SEC'Y MIL. AFFAIRS
SEC'Y WOMEN'S BUR.
SEC'Y AMERICAN-
IZATION.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

BUREAUS, COMMITTEES AND WORKING BODIES.

1. PATRIOTIC SERVICE
MILWAUKEE CHAPTER RED CROSS.
AUXILIARIES ETC.
LOYALTY LEGION
MILWAUKEE ASS'N OF COMMERCE.
ALLIANCE LABOR AND DEMOCRACY
CITY CLUB OF MILWAUKEE.
FRATERNAL SOCIETIES
ROTARY CLUB, KIWANIS CLUB
NATIONALIST SOCIETIES
POLISH, BOHEMIAN, ETC
OTHER CIVIC SOCIETIES
FLAG DISPLAY, SANE FOURTH COM-
MISSION
2. EDUCATION COMMITTEE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CONTINUATION SCHOOLS
PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
NORMAL SCHOOL
MILWAUKEE-DOWNER
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
3. AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE
4. MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
DISTRICT SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD
4 MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS
CENTRAL DRAFT BOARD
17 LOCAL BOARDS
U.S. NAVY RECRUITING STATION
U.S. ARMY RECRUITING STATION
U.S. MARINE CORPS RECRUITING STATION
MILITARY TRAINING CAMP ASSN
SPECIAL RECRUITING MISSIONS
INTELLIGENCE OFFICES-ARMY & NAVY
5. MILITARY EXTENSION COMMITTEE
RED CROSS CANTEEN COMMITTEE
RED CROSS HOME SERV. SECTION
PUBLIC LIBRARY
Y.M.C.A., K.O.F. C
5. WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE AND
CO-OPERATING BODIES ENTERTAINING
SERVICE MEN
6. WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE
RED CROSS
NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE
WOMEN'S CLUBS
DISTRICT COUNCILS OF DEFENSE
7. CHURCHES, FEDERATIONS AND
ASSOCIATIONS
8. DISTRICT COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

Department of Public Affairs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Chairman
J. S. Smith, Chr. Military Affairs
Louis M. Kotecki, Polish Societies
M. C. Potter, Public Schools
C. J. Kallmeyer, A. P. L.
B. F. Fueger, Rotary Club
E. A. Marthens, Kiwanis Club
F. C. Morehouse, Red Cross
C. G. Pearse, Chr. Ed. Committee

H. C. Campbell, City Club
George French, District Councils
C. L. Newberry, War Camp Com. Service
H. A. Wagner, Loyalty Legion
Mrs. A. M. Simons, Americanization
Rev. C. H. Beale, Fed. of Churches
Mrs. J. W. Mariner, Women's Ed. Com.
Rev. H. C. Noonan, Marquette
Bert F. Zinn, Secretary

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

Since its formation, this department has been the public service branch of the Council, concerning itself with all matters aimed at strengthening the morale of the home line of defense and, by educational publicity methods, preparing the people of the county for the requests of the government in the successful conduct of the war. The latter included the Liberty Loan and Thrift campaigns, food and fuel regulations, compliance with the draft arrangements, relief for war sufferers at home and abroad and related subjects, no matter by whom initiated, so long as it was for a worthy aim and for the furtherance of the general war program.

1—GENERAL

(a)—Use of Existing Agencies

So that there might be no lost motion, the help of existing agencies was invoked for all governmental work. Everywhere there was a ready response to requests to hang posters and distribute information circulars. Factories and plants, department stores, barber shops and other business places joined in this effort, as well as clubs and fraternal organizations, schools and colleges, churches through pulpit announcements and otherwise, public buildings (city, county, and federal) and many others.

(b)—Distribution

A house-to-house distribution, and distribution to special classes of persons, business places or institutions, as requested by federal war-time establishments, was arranged through the police department, health department inspectors, city and county schools, fire department, sheriff's force, department store delivery systems and otherwise.

(c)—Billboards

This department secured the donations of billboards and their free maintenance for the duration of the war at Courthouse Square, at the Post Office and in front of the Public Library, and the use of the big sign on the Oneida Street power station of the Electric Co., and of the electric sign on the front of the city hall, all for the Hoover food administration. The department assisted in making arrangements for others.

(d)—Public Meetings

Numerous public meetings were held. To illustrate: Last winter a University of Wisconsin heating expert was presented in a series of meetings in various halls of the city and in the high schools.

(e)—Military Registration

CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

A. J. Lindemann, Chairman
James Drought

Geo. Gabel

Cornelius Corcoran
Chas. Whitnall

This department headed up the three registrations during 1918—June 5, August 24 and September 12—collecting the figures from the various boards and rushing them to Madison and thus helping Wisconsin to achieve its splendid record for being first among the states of the Union in reporting to the Federal draft administration.

2—DISTRICT AND WARD ORGANIZATIONS

To accomplish the mobilization of the city and county of Milwaukee for war-time service, branch Defense Councils for men and women were organized in the twenty-five wards of the city and in fifteen districts throughout the county. The organizations were carried down to precinct and block captains for effective work.

(a)—Women's District Organizations

A special and separate report of the work done by the Women's Organizations follows this section of this report.

(b)—Men's District Organizations

MEN'S DISTRICT COUNCILS

Geo. C. French.....	General Chairman
T. W. Dunbar.....	General Secretary

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1.....	Jas. B. Blake.....	K. K. Kennan
2.....	Frank J. Kusta.....	W. L. Schoeverling
3.....	Max Gessler.....	Arthur E. Borman
4.....	A. P. Cutting.....	Matthew Wadleigh
5.....	John S. Kaney.....	Chester D. Raney
6.....	Geo. J. Hermann.....	John McCrory
7.....	Aug. C. Schmidt.....	W. H. Goedtke
8.....	J. P. Michalski.....	Sigmund Sikorski
9.....	Fred J. Grundmann.....	Frank Hermes
10.....	Ed. Callaway.....	G. A. Karsten
11.....	R. J. Talsky.....	Alex F. Reinemann
12.....	Geo. Czerwinski.....	Julius Jensen
13.....	A. W. Scheer.....	Fred Mendelson
14.....	Jos. Bednarek.....	Peter P. Kiminski
15.....	Dr. J. J. McGovern.....	Eugene P. Lecher
16.....	Judge E. T. Fairchild.....	Henry C. McDermott
17.....	W. J. Kidnay.....	C. D. Westwood
18.....	Paul Durant.....	Perry J. Stearns
19.....	Wm. Esser.....	A. C. Pleyte, Jr.
20.....	M. G. Peters.....	Jas. C. Roache
21.....	Emil G. Rahr.....	Alf. S. Gormley
22.....	Geo. J. Balzer.....	H. J. Ackermann
23.....	M. J. Shenners.....	
24.....	Wm. Pieplow.....	Frank Kroening
25.....	Norville Barkdoll.....	E. C. Kuenzel
Shorewood.....	M. H. Grossman.....	T. B. Olson
Whitefish Bay.....	Edw. Deschamps.....	Wm. A. Klatte
Township of Granville.....	Jos. E. Fischer.....	
Township of Wauwatosa.....	E. S. Robbins.....	
Village of Wauwatosa.....	Hans A. Koenig.....	

Shortly after the organization of the County Council of Defense the need was felt for branch organizations in the various city wards and in the other cities, towns, and villages of the county to act as agents of the central organization. Accordingly a meeting was held in the mayor's office of representatives from these districts. These delegates agreed to take up the work of effecting branch organizations and

in a short time the council had representatives in every city ward and in every important city, town or village in the county upon whom it could call for aid in carrying out its program of mobilizing the district for war-time service.

These branch councils, consisting of a few active workers, were able to take care of the council's activities until the Second Liberty Loan was announced. At that time the Defense Council was asked to conduct a house-to-house canvas for the sale of Liberty Bonds. This necessitated much larger organizations in each district, particularly in the twenty-five wards of the city of Milwaukee. A special drive was made at once to enlist the services of men willing to attempt this and other work for the council. Hundreds of workers were enrolled in each district and so organized that there was one or more workers available for each city block. These men worked under the direction of precinct chairmen and block captains. Each district council elected officers and in many districts regular meetings were held. Special programs were frequently arranged at which these workers discussed war-time problems.

On November 1, 1918, every city ward was thoroughly organized, with George C. French as chairman of the entire organization. A total of over 3,000 men were enrolled as members of the various district councils. Following is a brief summary of the activities of the Men's District Organization:

1—Worked jointly with the women's organizations in securing subscriptions of \$1,074,550 during the Second Liberty Loan campaign.

2—Worked jointly with the women's organization in securing 15,427 memberships during the Red Cross Membership drive.

3—Worked jointly with the women's organization in securing subscriptions of \$1,353,450 during the Third Liberty Loan.

4—Helped the women workers raise \$1,084,850 in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

5—Collected, jointly with the women workers, \$87,138.42 for the Second Red Cross war fund.

6—Collected, aided by the women, over \$82,000 in the Heap the Hat Campaign.

7—Obtained 1,000 orders during the Council's potato sale campaign.

8—Carried out war garden campaign.

9—Took care of scores of minor activities in connection with the mobilization of the military forces.

3—MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Jos. S. Smith, Chairman
Dr. J. B. Modesitt
Alfred Reeke
Jackson B. Kemper
W. L. Davidson
Chas. E. McLenegan
Ray Smith
Carl P. McAssey
Arthur Davidson

Jos. M. Hollitz
Jos. Zens
Mrs. Henry Sullivan
Mrs. Geo. Lines
Wm. Kaumheimer
Roland F. Coerper
Col. H. H. Seaman
Mrs. Louis Auer
Walter Distelhorst, Secretary

The work of this bureau and committee began with the calling of the first drafts of Milwaukee selectmen and has been carried out along three general lines:

(a)—Mobilization and entrainment of the men themselves.

(b)—Maintaining their morale by keeping them in touch with home folks.

(c)—Directing soldiers' and sailors' families to relief agencies and helping them with legal advice, locating missing boys and whatever else might be necessary. (This latter work has during the past few months required practically the full time of an assistant, and much of the time of the secretary himself.)

For the maintenance of this work pledges of \$5 per month for a year (beginning June 1, 1918) were obtained from Milwaukee business men. Some were paid up in full at the outset, but ninety-seven ran from month to month, making an income

of \$485 a month. The pledge campaign was discontinued early this summer, so as not to interfere with the "War Chest" campaign which, however, was deferred until the month of November. Otherwise, the Military Affairs Committee believes, this effort would have been entirely self-sustaining. Nearly \$3,000 was collected by the committee when it was first started, to pay for its work, and \$2,000 was raised last February at a concert given by the Great Lakes band.

Eighteen members comprised this committee, representing practically all agencies doing work for men in service. They covered Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Legal Advisory Board, Wisconsin State Guard, National League for Women's Service, Soldiers' and Sailors' Entertainment Committee, American Library Association, Boy Scouts, Rotary Club and business men. The committee's service to the community includes:

(a)—*Farewells for Soldiers*

Planning details of entrainment of every quota of selectmen sent from Milwaukee and bringing about the co-operation of the seventeen draft boards, the Red Cross, The National League for Women's Service work, the police, railroad officials, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. in this work.

A "send-off" for every group of selectmen in the form of a band at the station. Twenty-two bands were provided during one week last July.

Farewell entertainments included:

1—Three big banquets at Auditorium for 2,500 selectmen, and two luncheons for 700 and 800 navy recruits.

2—Two big military balls at Auditorium, each attended by more than 6,000 persons—selectmen and their families.

3—One band concert at Juneau Park and one big parade.

4—About a dozen theater parties at various houses in the city, some of them taking up the entire theater.

5—Comfort of boys on trains ministered to by seeing that conveniences were provided enroute.

(b)—*Soldier Pals*

Providing soldier pals (nearly 2,000, corresponding with one or more boys) who wrote to those in France and in camp, sent them papers, tobacco and other gifts and visited families to see that all was well with them, and maintaining a file of those leaving the county for all branches of the service. This file was available for all worthy causes. It was used for:

1—Mailing our invitations for the service flag pageant in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

2—For various ward service flag and service board movements.

3—State Historical Society data for Milwaukee County.

4—Casualty list, now with about 300 names of dead.

Gold star service certificates were sent to the families of boys who died in the war in the form of a beautiful tribute designed for framing.

(c)—*Service in Camps and Abroad*

Following the boys to camps and to France with helpful service, as:

1—Sending daily papers to camps and to France at a cost of over \$90 a month, until orders were cancelled on cessation of hostilities.

2—Booking volunteer entertainers twice a week to appear at Great Lakes Naval Station in two Y. M. C. A. huts. Except for the summer vacation season, this work was carried on without interruption after April 1, 1918.

3—Congratulating by mail Milwaukee boys as they won commissions. A letter of congratulation was written to families when Milwaukee boys were cited for distinguished service.

4—Loaning boys winning commissions sums up to \$400 for six months without interest, for the purchased officer's outfit. Over \$6,000 was made available by the Rotary Club. The fund is held by the Second Ward Savings Bank. Twenty-

three loans are out, amounting to \$6,450. Payments already returned reach \$3,297.80.

5—Helping families of boys who died in camp during influenza epidemic, to have bodies returned and military funerals arranged with the aid of the State Guard.

(d)—Aid to Draft Boards

This includes:

1—Securing typists and clerical workers for emergencies.

2—Securing doctors for physical examinations here and elsewhere. During the first influenza epidemic nine doctors were sent one Sunday to Port Washington at the request of the Governor to examine 200 men.

3—Obtaining loans of typewriters, stoves, furniture, etc., and arranging for quarters in some instances.

4—On instruction of the State Draft Administration, paying hospital bills for registrants in deferred remediable group. Twenty-four operations were performed free by Milwaukee surgeons, hospitals offering a flat rate of \$25 and \$30 for two weeks' stay. More than 100 applications were received.

5—Meetings were held in several halls this summer to give a quota of 3,000 selectmen instruction in the things they ought to know to become good soldiers. This was followed by the organization of boards of instruction, one with each draft board, the secretary of the Military Affairs Bureau serving as secretary. Legal advice booklets, prepared by the Free Legal Aid Society and the Legal Advisory Board, were printed and distributed to the departing boys. Steps to be taken on allotments, allowances, insurance, etc., were explained. The instruction given by the boards on the matter of disease was exceptionally valuable and met with warm commendation from the draft boards.

(e)—Aid for Families of Soldiers

Scores of soldiers' families applied daily at the Military Affairs Bureau for advice and assistance. Cases which could not be handled by the bureau were referred to the Legal Aid Society, the Legal Advisory Board, the Red Cross and such other organizations as exist to handle their particular problems. In many cases, the bureau appealed in their behalf directly to the Washington authorities in France.

1—Missing boys were located.

2—Extent of wounds ascertained.

3—Assistance given on allotments, allowances, insurances, etc.

4—Releases from service.

5—Extension of furloughs were obtained.

Among the emergencies met by the bureau was paying the Auditorium's bill of \$200 for housing the eighty South Carolina boys of the 105th Supply Train early last spring.

(f)—Typical Cases Handled

1—The district attorney sent to the bureau a Polish woman, mother of six children, whose husband had enlisted, at Chicago, in the Polish Army of France. She had obtained his discharge when he enlisted here. The Military Affairs secretary, by long distance, secured his discharge in Chicago. He was sent back home and placed on probation, thus being held to support his family.

2—The body of a Milwaukee boy arrived from Camp Lewis, state of Washington, it was shipped as baggage, being accompanied by a sergeant whose home was in Illinois. He turned the body over to the baggage man and left for a visit home on the first train, leaving the undertaker to obtain the body from the baggage man. There were no burial papers, so the grave remained open for several days. The sergeant had mailed the papers from his home but they were lost. The military bureau prevailed upon the cemetery trustees to permit the burial and wait for the necessary duplicates.

3—The district attorney sent to this bureau two business men who had cashed worthless checks for a man in uniform. Checks and protests from a Michigan bank

were turned over to the Army Intelligence Department. Subsequently this bureau arranged for the serving of subpoenas on those who cashed these checks to attend the court martial at Fort Sheridan.

4—In several cases loans were made to soldiers home on leave to permit them to get back to camp before their time expired. A small sum (\$30) is still outstanding on such accounts, owing to the subsequent transfer of these men to France.

5—The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, caused the cancellation of calls for 3,000 men that week. An emergency was caused by the fact that 250 men of the first quota left the city at 7:30 A. M. on Nov. 11, before notice of the cancellation was received. This group was intercepted at Evanston, Ill., and sent back, reaching here at 2 P. M., without lunch and with only an early breakfast before leaving home. They joined in the parading on the streets, shouting that they were hungry. Members of the Military Affairs Committee found them and sent them to the Pfister for lunch. The hotel had prepared a lunch for selectmen passing through here and, as that call had also been cancelled, the governmental requisitions for meals were applied for this purpose. The committee's band, already at the depot for another cancelled call, was withdrawn and taken to the Pfister to give a concert while the boys ate. At 5 P. M. the group was demobilized from the service of the United States.

4—AMERICANIZATION

AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. May Wood Simons, Chairman
Wheeler P. Bloodgood
Geo. A. Chamberlain
Geo. Kent
Chas. McLenegan
H. L. Nunn
M. C. Potter
Rev. Theo. M. Shipherd

Rev. Jas. D. Foley
Fred H. French
Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg
Miss Mina Kerr
Mrs. Chas. Morris
C. G. Pearce
J. H. Puelicher
Willet Spooner

H. L. Merkel, Secretary

The war emergency was responsible for putting under way this work, due to the large number of those under the selective service law unable to speak English. Although night schools have for years been conducted in Milwaukee, large employers of labor hardly realized the need for this effort until the Americanization Committee began its survey of the local field. Since that time educational work has been in progress and employers and school authorities have sought to meet the problem of the extension of training in English and citizenship. What the committee did:

(a)—*Work of the Sub-Committees*

Twenty-four sub-committees have been appointed and one hundred seventy-five active workers enlisted in the Americanization work.

1—The Industrial Committee, representing eight manufacturing plants, has brought the importance of the Americanization work to the attention of a large number of employers.

2—The Legislative Committee has presented to the Americanization workers all state and federal legislation bearing on the education of the foreign born.

3—The Woman's Club has organized twelve classes for foreign born women in English, citizenship, sanitation and care of children.

4—The Foreign Language Committee made an extended survey of the teaching of foreign language in public and parochial schools.

5—Committees appointed among the foreign born have co-operated in urging attendance at the night schools and organized classes among their own nationality for English and citizenship.

6—The Speakers' Committee has organized a group of lectures on Americanization and filled all requests for the same.

7—The Local Advisory Committee has given information concerning citizenship papers to those asking aid and directed applicants to proper authorities.

(b)—Classes

With the co-operation of the Health Department, nine classes were organized in lodging houses for the teaching of English and citizenship. Twelve groups of women have been organized for the teaching of English, care of children, citizenship and sanitation. Twelve classes have been started in other places such as churches and clubs for the teaching of English and citizenship.

(c)—Conferences and Lectures

1—A series of five lecture conferences was given in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin for the Americanization of workers. The entire expense of these conferences was met by the University of Wisconsin.

2—A conference of ten sessions, in co-operation with the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, was held. Lecturers of national prominence were secured for this conference. The larger part of the expense for this conference was met by the Woman's Club of Wisconsin.

3—One hundred twenty-three lectures have been given before clubs, schools and churches on the importance of Americanization.

(d)—Surveys

1—A survey of the foreign born employees of the various manufacturing plants of Milwaukee was prepared in co-operation with the employers of the city.

2—A survey of the location of the foreign born population of Milwaukee has been prepared and a map indicating these locations made in co-operation with the Woman's Club of Wisconsin.

(e)—Co-Operation with the Extension Department of the Public Schools

A request was made by the Committee of the Extension Department that the teachers conducting classes in factories and other places be paid from the school fund. This was passed upon favorably by the school board. The committee has organized classes in clubs, churches and various other places and turned them over to the Extension Department.

(f)—Co-Operation with the Continuation Schools

Special notice of the location and time of meeting of night schools, in the Continuation classes as well as the public night schools, has been sent to lists of foreign born men and women of the various nationalities.

(g)—Co-Operation with the University of Wisconsin

A request from this committee made to the University of Wisconsin for extension courses for teachers of Americanization, such courses to be conducted in Milwaukee, was passed upon favorably by the University of Wisconsin. Such a course will be given.

(h)—Co-Operation with the Naturalization Bureau

The committee held three conferences with the Messrs. Wagener and Weber, representing the Naturalization Bureau at Chicago, who came to Milwaukee for that purpose, and the committee endeavored to carry out their suggestions.

(i)—Co-Operation with Public Library

The public librarian provided rooms for the classes for training Americanization teachers.

(j)—Co-Operation with the Association of Commerce

A representative of the Americanization Committee appeared before the Educational Committee of the Association of Commerce and presented the plan for teaching English in factories, which plan was favorably passed upon.

(k)—Reception to New Citizens

A reception to welcome the five hundred ninety men and their families of foreign birth who have become naturalized in Milwaukee during the year ending July 1, 1918, was held on July 2. The expense of this reception was arranged for by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Loyalty Legion.

(l)—Citizenship

Citizenship badges were distributed to voters at the November 5 election.

(m)—Miscellaneous

The committee has provided American flags for two companies of Italian boy scouts.

5—EDUCATION**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

C. G. Pearse, Chairman
Miss Ellen Sabin
A. E. Kagel
E. T. Griffin

W. H. Bennett
B. E. Fawcett
Rev. Jos. A. Murphy
R. L. Cooley

C. R. Rounds, Secretary

Eight Milwaukee educators, representing the entire range of scholastic effort in this county, comprised the committee, whose effort was to mobilize all educational institutions and agencies for war service. Its activities were carried on along the following lines:

(a)—For Drafted Men

1—Motor truck school at State Fair Park. The committee helped in closing the contract between the United States Government and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. This was called off by the armistice. Accommodations were planned for 1,500 men, involving a payroll of \$360,000 a year for the men alone, not including salaries.

2—Training Units

Negotiations were under way with the War Department, when the truce was signed, to have groups of drafted men trained here for machinists, plumbers, bench mechanics and radio men at the Boys' Technical High School. Leather workers were to have been trained at the Continuation School. Telephone operators were to have been trained at the Normal.

(b)—For Registrants

Instruction was given to classes as follows:

1—Continuation School:

Gas Engine Repairing.....	313 pupils
Motor Truck Driving.....	305 pupils
Army Cooking.....	18 pupils
Baking.....	18 pupils
Horseshoeing.....	13 pupils
Shoemaking.....	12 pupils
Total.....	679 pupils

2—Boys' Technical High School:

Radio.....	450 pupils
Telegraphy.....	67 pupils
Total.....	517 pupils

(c)—*Farm Placement*

Appearing before the school board at several meetings, members of the committee obtained the help of the school board in releasing from their school work, boys of high school age to go on farms for the summer. Only those whose records warranted were released, school credits being granted on the satisfactory completion of the farm work. Miss Bessie Buckley, of the School organization, was in charge of the office details, 518 boys being placed on farms.

(d)—*Conferences*

Registrants to the number of sixty to seventy-five a week came in for conferences on training work with the educational secretary. Much helpful service was rendered. Negotiations were under way to have 500 men assigned from Great Lakes to Milwaukee for technical training when the government decided to enlarge the naval station, causing the plan to be abandoned.

The Public Affairs Department supplied Lieutenant R. de Violini of the Italian Army, on his visit to Milwaukee in July, 1918, with a complete plan of the organization of the Defense Council to serve as a basis for the foundation of similar organizations in his country.

The "Soldier Pal" system, as carried on here, has been adapted to the needs of a number of other cities, including Evanston, Ind., Kenosha, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn.

*Chairmen of the Women's Ward and District
Councils of the Milwaukee County
Council of Defense*

Mrs. Charles L. Jones, Chairman.....	First Ward
Mrs. Wm. L. Hebard, Chairman.....	Second Ward
Mrs. Howard Eldred, Chairman.....	Third Ward
Mrs. I. Dolan, Chairman.....	Fourth Ward
Mrs. H. F. Zarse, Chairman.....	Fifth Ward
Mrs. Robert Church, Chairman.....	Sixth Ward
Mrs. P. Hackenbruch, Chairman.....	Seventh Ward
Mrs. W. P. Celichowski, Chairman.....	Eighth Ward
Mrs. W. G. Richardson, Chairman.....	Ninth Ward
Mrs. Ed. Callaway, Chairman.....	Tenth Ward
Miss Mable Comstock, Chairman.....	Eleventh Ward
Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, Chairman.....	Twelfth Ward
Mrs. Wm. Schneider, Chairman.....	Thirteenth Ward
Mrs. F. S. Wasielewski, Chairman.....	Fourteenth Ward
Mrs. H. R. Anderton, Chairman.....	Fifteenth Ward
Mrs. G. H. Winne, Chairman.....	Sixteenth Ward
Mrs. Percy Braman, Chairman.....	Seventeenth Ward
Mrs. James Hackett, Chairman.....	Eighteenth Ward
Mrs. Clara Halphide, Chairman.....	Nineteenth Ward
Mrs. Mary Fredericksen, Chairman.....	Twentieth Ward
Mrs. Paula Hillenkamp, Chairman.....	Twenty-first Ward
Mrs. T. J. McCarthy, Chairman.....	Twenty-second Ward
Mrs. J. M. Potter, Chairman.....	Twenty-third Ward
Mrs. H. A. Kroenig, Chairman.....	Twenty-fourth Ward
Mrs. O. Rolfe, Chairman.....	Twenty-fifth Ward
Mrs. F. E. Morrow, Chairman.....	North Milwaukee
Mrs. C. H. Peterson, Chairman.....	Shorewood
Miss Marion Remington, Chairman.....	Whitefish Bay
Mrs. Leverett C. Wheeler, Chairman.....	Wauwatosa
Mrs. Harry F. Smith, Chairman.....	West Milwaukee
Mrs. Abram LeFeber, Chairman.....	West Allis
Mrs. Frank Williamson, Chairman.....	Cudahy
Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Chairman.....	South Milwaukee
Mrs. Dreyfus, Chairman.....	Hales Corners
Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb, Chairman.....	Town of Milwaukee
Mrs. James Shaughnessy, Chairman.....	Town of Granville
Mrs. James Foley, Chairman.....	Town of Wauwatosa
Mrs. Myron Schmidt, Chairman.....	Town of Franklin
Mrs. F. J. Rucks, Chairman.....	Town of Lake
Miss Nellie Scanlon, Chairman.....	Town of Oak Creek

*Department of Public Affairs****Report of the Women's Ward and District Organizations******Milwaukee County Council of Defense******From July, 1917, to December, 1918***

Women's Advisory Committee and Community Councils

In accordance with the request of the State Council of Defense, a Woman's Advisory Committee, under the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, was appointed to direct the women's activities in Milwaukee County. The committee was composed of representatives of women's organizations that have state-wide representation.

Mrs. John W. Mariner, Chairman
Miss Esther Berlowitz, Secretary
Mrs. Mark L. Simpson, Red Cross
Miss E. Conro, Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage
Mrs. Jos. A. Schumacher, Catholic Women's Order
Mrs. M. Dailey, Woman's Relief Corps
Mrs. John Laffin, Order of Eastern Star
Mrs. John P. Hume, Daughters of American Revolution
Mrs. Geo. Lines, National League for Woman's Service
Mrs. James S. Church, Y. W. C. A.
Mrs. Carroll M. Towne, U. S. Daughters of 1812
Mrs. George H. Noyes, Association of Collegiate Alumnae
Mrs. H. J. Dernehl, Graduate Nurses Association
Mrs. Josephine Traurig, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Mrs. J. M. Potter, Federated Clubs
Mrs. C. E. Anderton, Child Welfare Committee
Miss Gertrude Sherman, Home Conservation Committee
Mrs. Arthur N. McGeoch, Speakers Bureau
Mrs. J. E. Birkhaeuser, Milwaukee County Suffrage Association

This committee met every Tuesday and discussed and planned the work to be undertaken by the Women's Ward and District Organization.

ORGANIZATION PLAN

Milwaukee County had an organization of women mobilized for war service of which it may well be proud. In July, 1917, a call was sent out to a group of representative women of each ward and township of Milwaukee County, asking them to attend a meeting held in the Auditorium of the Public Museum for the purpose of organizing the women of Milwaukee for war service. The work grew steadily, until when the armistice was signed, in every ward there was a fine organization of women prepared for service and ready to meet any call the government might make upon them. In most of the wards the organization was perfected, which means that there was a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, two members at large, a chairman for every precinct and a captain for every block. In each ward organization there were chairmen of the following committees: The Red Cross, Relief, Child Welfare, Home Conservation, Liberty Loan and War Savings. They conducted the activities assigned to these committees and took charge of the campaigns which came under their jurisdiction, utilizing the ward organization for all campaigns in house-to-house canvasses. There were 141 precinct chairmen and 2,000 block captains in the organization.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

1—DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

There was a woman's committee in each of the following districts of Milwaukee County:

Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, North Milwaukee, South Milwaukee, West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, City of Wauwatosa, Town of Wauwatosa, Town of Granville, West Allis, Town of Milwaukee, Cudahy, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Greenfield and the Town of Franklin.

The first task the district councils were asked to undertake was one of the most difficult pieces of work they were called upon to do. This was a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of securing signatures on the cards issued by the Food Administration, popularly known as the Hoover Pledge Cards, and also the taking of a household census and obtaining information which the County Council of Defense needed. Over 97,000 Hoover Pledge Cards and over 110,000 household registration cards were signed.

2—RESULTS OF WORK OF WOMEN'S WARD ORGANIZATION IN VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

Second Liberty Loan Campaign—October, 1917, \$1,074,550.

Red Cross Membership Drive—December, 1917, 1150 men and women working together, 15,427 memberships.

Thrift Stamp Campaign—February, 1918, one thousand women workers, \$61,922.25.

Third Liberty Loan Campaign—April, 1918, 1200 women working, \$756,800. Total for women in Milwaukee County, including work of committees under the National League for Woman's Service, \$3,086,600.

Second Red Cross War Fund Campaign—May, 1918, 1500 women working, \$63,925.91 from 15,322 subscribers.

War Savings Campaign—June, 1918, 1700 women working, \$1,270,945.

Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign—October, 1918, 2157 women working, \$1,084,850. Total of women's work in Milwaukee, including committees under the National League for Woman's Service, \$2,713,300.

The Woman's Ward Organizations distributed ten thousand garden pamphlets to encourage back-yard gardens. 15,000 War Savings Stamp pamphlets, 45,000 Red Cross Salvage Cards and several thousand Labor Employment Bureau information leaflets.

3—RED CROSS COMMITTEE

Red Cross work, under the direction of Mrs. Mark L. Simpson, was carried on in every ward. Fourteen wards maintained centers established by the ward organizations. In the other wards the women in this organization did their Red Cross work at various church and school centers. The totals for the work of the fourteen wards reporting were as follows:

- 9,193 surgical dressings.
- 4,682 hospital garments.
- 1,412 bandages.
- 280 napkins.
- 380 knitted garments.
- 755 comfort kits.
- 266 button bags.
- 52 bolts of cloth made up into towels.
- 47 sheets and 3 bolts made up into sheets.
- 80 laundry bags.
- 4,868 other finished garments.

4—RELIEF COMMITTEE

Mrs. Jos. A. Schumacher was chairman of the relief work. The Relief Committee was composed of twenty-five ward and five township chairmen. Each chairman had from six to thirty members working under her direction, making a total of 350 women doing relief work. Meetings of this committee were held weekly. They visited 361 reported cases of need and where necessary reported these cases to the various social agencies for investigation and relief. They assisted in reporting to the Industrial Commission, cases of crippled men and women that came to their notice. They reported likewise cases of crippled children to the Welfare Department and imbecile and neglected children to the Juvenile Protective Association.

This Relief Committee responded to a call from the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Red Cross to collect clothing for the Belgian sufferers. The quota for Milwaukee Chapter was nine tons and the women of the Relief Committee collected, sorted and packed eighteen tons. This was in March, 1918. A second appeal was made to the ward organization in October, 1918, that the women should collect twenty-five tons of clothing for the same purpose. In the end, forty-five tons (over 79,000 articles) were collected, sorted and packed by the women of the Relief Committee. This committee made over a thousand garments at the Home Relief headquarters or at their ward headquarters. Twenty-two sewing units were established. They also collected great quantities of clothing which were distributed to the poor of the city through various agencies.

5—CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

In accordance with the plans of the Children's Year, the Child Welfare Committee in each ward established a station for the weighing and measuring of children. Thus far, 20,058 children have been weighed and measured. For those who did not come to the stations in their ward, the Health Department has five Child Welfare clinics where mothers may go and we hope by this means to complete the weighing and measuring records for Milwaukee. The follow-up work started when the weighing and measuring ceased, and is being conducted by volunteer workers who visit the homes and instruct the mothers. Some 895 cases have been reported on up to date by forty-seven active workers. A wide canvass is planned to reach every child up to six years of age and obtain a report on its condition. The cases will be kept on file and from this survey a mailing list compiled so that subsequent educational literature can be sent to the mothers. This campaign has been carried on at very little expense, the entire amount having been raised by popular subscription.

6—SPEAKERS BUREAU

The Speakers Bureau, Mrs. Arthur N. McGeoch, chairman, reports that thirty women speakers had covered the following subjects: Liberty Loan, Thrift and War Savings, Conservation, Red Cross, Women's work in war, Patriotism, Child Welfare and War Camp Community Service. Ninety-nine women's clubs, ninety-six schools, forty-five factories, six ward meetings and thirteen girls' divisions of the War Camp Community Service have been visited.

7—WOMEN IN INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

The women in Industry Committee, Mrs. George Lines, chairman, through the clerical force of the National League for Woman's Service, furnished volunteer help to the District Draft Board, the Local Draft Boards, the Council of Defense, and many other organizations in Milwaukee. A total of 568 women gave 46,600 hours to this work. At the request of the Police Department, this committee took charge of the registration of alien women and registered over 11,000. They also gave valuable assistance to the Legal Advisory Board in its work on questionnaires.

8—STUDENT NURSE RESERVE CAMPAIGN

In August, 1918, the Women's Ward and District Organizations conducted a campaign for the registering of student nurses for the Surgeon General's Office. Recruiting stations were opened in every ward of the city and in every township of the county, and 265 women were enrolled for this service. The sub-committee on nursing has been making a survey of nursing resources in Milwaukee County. This is not yet completed. This committee is also working on a proposition for a central bureau for nurses in the city.

9—MISCELLANEOUS

A large flag, 40 x 20 feet, was made by the Women's Ward and District Organization and presented to the Flag Display Commission of Milwaukee. The Woman's Committee is now planning to present a large service flag to the City of Milwaukee in honor of the men who have gone into service from Milwaukee.

At the request of the Housing Committee, a survey was completed for the purpose of obtaining information about the possibilities for housing in the city and a classification of the types of buildings in various localities.

10—SUMMARY

It will thus be seen that the Women's Ward and District Organization of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense carried on two lines of activities, one which included work among its own members in each ward and district, such as Red Cross, Relief and Child Welfare work, and that it also, at the request of other departments of the Council of Defense, and the Liberty Loan, War Savings, Red Cross and other committees, furnished the machinery by which the enormous work of carrying on campaigns was assisted.

This organization fostered the community spirit in every ward and was a means of transmitting information to and obtaining it from people of Milwaukee that proved of great value. The people are accustomed to having the block captains come to their homes and are willing to give them information which might be denied to other investigators. This organization has been built up by long and continued effort, and has now reached a place where it is of real value to the community. This committee can be made a real power for good in the community and a vehicle by which any wide-spread plan for civic improvement in the future may be carried through, and it would seem a serious mistake to lose this valuable force or to allow this committee to disintegrate.

Program for Future

Including Functions of the Council of Defense

***Which Should be Considered as to their Continuance
on a Permanent Basis***

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1—That the County Council of Defense be demobilized and discontinued, as originally planned, as soon as it is determined what organizations and agencies are to carry on its work and as soon as the authority of state and federal officials for such action is obtained.

2—That a conference of the various interests of Milwaukee, including the mayor, Common Council and County Board, be held, to determine future plans for co-operation between the local government and citizens, and what features of the war organization are valuable in times of peace.

3—That this conference consider thoroughly the creation of a Community Board to supervise such activities as shall be carried on—this board to include, besides city and county officers, representatives of the most important interests in the community, such as commerce, manufactures, labor, etc.

4—That the Information Service of the Council of Defense and registration of associations and agencies, be kept intact.

5—That the Committee on Public Welfare and the Department of Public Welfare be continued so as to carry out valuable work now in process.

6—That the Women's Advisory Council with its co-operating agencies, district councils and sub-committees be continued.

7—That other portions of the organization be disbanded and the records, plans, and other material on file be held and turned over to those existing agencies or new agencies which may be formed to carry on specific parts of the program.

8—That the Military Affairs Committee, its small staff and records be retained over the demobilization period in order to provide continuous information service, advice and welcome for returning service men.

DISCUSSION OF UNCOMPLETED WORK

The Milwaukee County Council of Defense has been, throughout the war, a clearing house for the various agencies and activities of this county. It has been primarily a stimulating center at which the representatives of the various organizations, associations and interests met and from which suggestions were sent out to these organizations and associations. Many of the most vital activities were carried on by other bodies. Many of the movements were suggested by these bodies, approved by the Defense Council and backed by it as a measure necessary during the war.

The Council of Defense was an emergency body. Its task has been fulfilled, save for the clearing up of its records and providing for the carrying on of those tasks which can not be dropped or placed in the hands of other organizations. The advisability, however, of the retention of some sort of advisory body, linking together government and the organized interests of the district, should be seriously considered. Sufficient funds for secretarial assistance for an advisory body of this sort, would be necessary and would make it possible to keep together valuable files of information as to the various agencies and organized bodies throughout Milwaukee County which are available to do various types of work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare and the Public Welfare Committee of the Council of Defense should be retained for the present at least, pending further developments along this line. The function of this committee is that of bringing together the various elements working for the welfare of the people of Milwaukee, including the handling of food and fuel problems, housing, family budgets, and similar work. There is at present no organization which can undertake successfully this program, depending as it does upon the co-operation of a large number of departments, agencies, and individuals.

(a)—Children's Year Campaign

Under orders of the national government, an effort is being made throughout the nation to cut down mortality among infants. A great national economy can thus be effected and an immense amount of distress and suffering eliminated, merely through education and better knowledge of the care of children. The success of this campaign depends directly on the co-operation of a large number of private citizens with the Health Department.

(b)—Emergency Fuel Stations

Twenty-six stations have been established. The coal is purchased, the accounts set up, and everything is arranged to take care of fuel shortages during the coming winter. It is inadvisable to shift this matter at this time since the Fuel Administration has already as much as it can handle.

(c)—Marketing

The sale of fish, vegetables and surplus food products should be continued as at present by the city sealer of weights and measures, under the authority and with the co-operation of the Food Board and Food Bureau of the Council of Defense. This work must be handled by some organization which has authority to buy and sell foodstuffs until it is definitely determined whether or not a permanent marketing bureau is to be established.

(d)—Budget and Household Efficiency Campaign

The present movement in favor of the establishment of family budgets should be carried on under the special committee which has been appointed for this purpose. Much valuable information has been gathered and it would be a distinct loss to the community if this should not be made use of, both from the standpoint of determining a fair living wage and from the standpoint of getting more from the available wage.

(e)—Industrial Housing Committee

The work of the Industrial Housing Committee has been directed by the United States Government. This survey is being made at the present time and the results from it must be maintained. This means that a central rental bureau and clearing house for available locations should be undertaken. Nearly 1,000 requests have been handled by the experimental rental bureau established within the last two months.

(f)—Food Conservation

Food conservation must continue for some time to come, since there will be, during the next year at least, a more severe drain on the supply of food for the world than has previously occurred. This is indicated by the announcement of Herbert C. Hoover, national food administrator.

DISTRICT AND WAR COUNCILS

A valuable organization of men's and women's district and ward councils of defense, numbering in all about 6,000 workers, has been built up through the city and county. These should be maintained for some time to come as effective instruments for the carrying out of civic movements. There are to be two more Liberty Loan drives which we will have to meet; War Savings Stamp movements must be kept up; food conservation must be pushed even more than before, and the Relief and Housing activities must also continue. The Women's Advisory Council, with the splendid co-operation among the women of Milwaukee County which has been secured up to date, should be kept intact and maintained as a special function.

RETURNING SOLDIERS

We must expect our returning service men to come back by two's, three's and singly. This makes it impossible for a large official reception committee to effectively handle this task. The Military Affairs Committee, which handled the mobilization of the units and sent them off to the camps, together with its secretary, should be retained in order to furnish the necessary information service, legal advice and other emergency help which will be needed by these returning service men. This body has co-operated closely with the United States Employment Service. As complete a registry of service men as it has been possible to secure has been kept in the Defense Council Offices and the co-operation of all the welfare agencies secured so that the machinery for handling those cases is available.

The activities of the proposed committee of public officials, members of the Common Council and County Board must, of course, be confined largely to handling the big groups of returning service men and to general entertainments and celebrations. A special effort ought to be made to induce the War Department to return Milwaukee and Wisconsin's portion of the famous Thirty-second Division as a unit. It is possible that similar arrangements can be made in the care of the 341st Infantry. This task must be carried on by the city officials.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

1—Department of Manufactures—The Department of Manufactures, together with its valuable data concerning the industrial resources of the district, should be continued by some organization, and given the necessary support which its services merit. Its scope should be extended to cover sales information, labor and industrial problems arising.

2—Department of Commerce and Finance—The bulk of this work has been performed during the war by the Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Commerce and should be continued by those organizations. There should, however, be some non-partisan body to which the commercial economy moves may be referred, so that the suspicion of selfish motives which arise when a commerce body advocates a movement may be allayed.

3—Labor Advisory Committee—The work of the Labor Advisory Committee and the program laid out for it should be carefully considered before this plan of a joint body of employers and labor representatives to consider plans of general welfare to both elements is entirely dropped.

Summary of Report on Finances of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense

An analysis of the auditor's report on the finances of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense show that the total net receipts available for the operation of the organization were \$73,763.98.

The appended statement of receipts and disbursements show that the total amount of money received by the Council of Defense was \$125,924.07, and the total disbursements \$120,732.00. These totals, however, might prove misleading, since they include over \$40,000 received and paid out in connection with the Council's merchandising activities, such as the sales of coal, fish and vegetables. This sum does not represent profit, but merely turnover necessary in carrying out such merchandising activities. The actual net receipts from merchandising activities which were made available for the use of the Council amounted to \$2,560.91.

Further, a large portion of the Milwaukee Industrial Bureau fund, amounting to over \$12,000, was turned over to the War Industries Board and handled as a separate fund. This \$12,000 fund, although listed in the receipts of the Defense Council, was not available for general use in the operation of the organization.

The following table shows the net receipts which were actually available for the activities which the Defense Council was called upon to perform.

Available Net Receipts for Carrying on the Council of Defense

(Excluding War Industries and Washington Bureau Funds)

Appropriations.....	\$51,733.34
Donations.....	5,378.42
Military Extension.....	10,861.33
Public Information.....	997.20
Children's Year.....	1,602.80
Merchandising Profit (Fish, Fruit, Vegetables).....	2,560.91
Special Receipts.....	629.98
	<hr/>
	\$73,763.98

Certain expenses which did not go through the voucher system of the Council of Defense were met by the various businesses, associations and agencies of the city and county. As no record of the cost of these activities paid for by outside agencies has been kept, they have not been included in the list. It must be noted in addition that the total payrolls for the better part of two years amounted to but \$33,072.04. The largest paid staff at any one time was fifty-seven.

EMERGENCY WORK INCREASES COSTS

The work handled was to a great extent of an emergency character. This necessitated large numbers of emergency employees and accounts largely for the changes in clerical staff shown in the tabular statement of salaries.

All office, clerical, and miscellaneous expense has been absorbed into the Department of Administration which includes also the Labor Bureau, Public Informa-

tion, Co-operation with War Finance and War Fund Committees and similar activities.

It is very interesting to note that a small profit of \$2,560.91 resulted from the merchandising services of the food and fuel bureaus. This after paying all expenses, and a small fee to the city employees who gave extra time to the work.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES

By Departments

<i>Department</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Administration—Executive, Labor, Public Information.....	\$9,311.46	\$1,969.72	\$11,281.18
Central Steno. Office.....	7,401.10	15,110.29	22,511.39
Commerce.....	711.28	232.38	943.66
Public Welfare.....	5,781.39	42,479.78	48,261.17
Manufactures.....	4,141.43	12,851.23	16,992.66
Public Affairs.....	5,725.38	15,016.56	20,741.94
	\$33,072.04	\$87,659.96	\$120,732.00

Milwaukee County Council of Defense *Summary of Receipts and Disbursements* *May 1, 1917 to November 1, 1918*

RECEIPTS

Appropriations from Tax Funds (Sched. A).....	\$51,733.34
Merchandising and Fuel Conservation (Sched. B).....	40,673.33
Food Conservation (Sched. C).....	1,704.75
War Gardens (Sched. D).....	163.00
Social Service (Sched. E).....	136.00
Child Welfare (Sched. F).....	1,602.80
Military Affairs and Patriotic Celebrations (Sched. G).....	10,861.33
Women's Councils (Sched. H).....	125.70
Milwaukee Industrial Bureau (Sched. I).....	12,548.20
Public Information (Sched. J).....	997.20
Donations and Miscellaneous (Sched. K).....	5,378.42

Total Receipts from All Sources..... \$125,924.07

DISBURSEMENTS

Public Welfare

Merchandising and Fuel Conservation (Sched. 1).....	\$38,112.42
Food Conservation (Sched. 2).....	1,499.47
War Gardens (Sched. 3).....	1,240.70
Social Service (Sched. 4).....	823.63
Child Welfare (Sched. 5).....	803.56
	<hr/>
	\$42,479.78

Public Affairs

Military Affairs (Sched. 6).....	\$ 5,341.76
Patriotic Celebrations (Sched. 7).....	8,331.28
Americanization (Sched. 8).....	79.13
Men's Councils (Sched. 9).....	690.62
Women's Councils (Sched. 10).....	400.00
Education (Sched. 11).....	167.37
Boys-to-the-Farm Movement (Sched. 12).....	6.40
	<hr/>
	\$15,016.56

Manufactures

Government Contracts (Sched. 13).....	73.80
Conversion and Adjustment (Sched. 14).....	38.75
Washington Bureau (Sched. 15).....	5,227.42
Washington Bureau, Reg.....	
Office, Milwaukee (Sched. 16).....	
190.48	
7,320.78.....	7,511.26
	<hr/>
	\$12,851.23

Commerce and Finance

Return Loads Bureau (Sched. 17).....	\$ 11.63
Building Restrictions (Sched. 18).....	17.95
Commercial Economy (Sched. 19).....	202.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 232.38

Administration

Labor and Employment (Sched. 20).....	\$ 198.62
Public Information (Sched. 21).....	1,771.10
General Office (Sched. 23).....	15,110.29
	<hr/>
	\$17,080.01

Pay Rolls

Total Pay Rolls, all Purposes (Sched. 23).....	\$33,072.04
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Total Disbursements, all Purposes.....	<hr/>	*\$120,732.00
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Bank Balance, as per books, Oct. 31, 1918 (Sched. 24)..<		\$ 5,192.07
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*\$50.00 in these disbursements were drawn out of bank for Petty Cash Fund.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14, 1918.

Milwaukee County Council of Defense,
City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have examined the books and records of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense for the period beginning May 1, 1917, and ending October 31, 1918.

Attached is detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, showing total receipts from all sources of \$125,924.07, and total disbursements for all purposes amounting to \$120,682.00, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,242.07, consisting of \$5,192.07 in the National Exchange Bank, and \$50 in petty cash fund. Bank reconciliation statement and pay roll analysis attached.

All receipts were deposited in the bank, and all disbursements made by check with the exception of one item of \$125, which was deducted from donations collected at a dinner given at the Milwaukee Auditorium on September 18, 1917, between the hours of 6:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to pay for the rental of hall, and erection, use and removal of band stand, and the proceeds only turned over to the Milwaukee County Council of Defense.

All disbursements were made on properly executed vouchers and were audited by the City Comptroller before being paid.

At the bottom of Schedule No. 22 is shown an item of \$9.10 being entry made on the books for adjustment of cash on January 31, 1918.

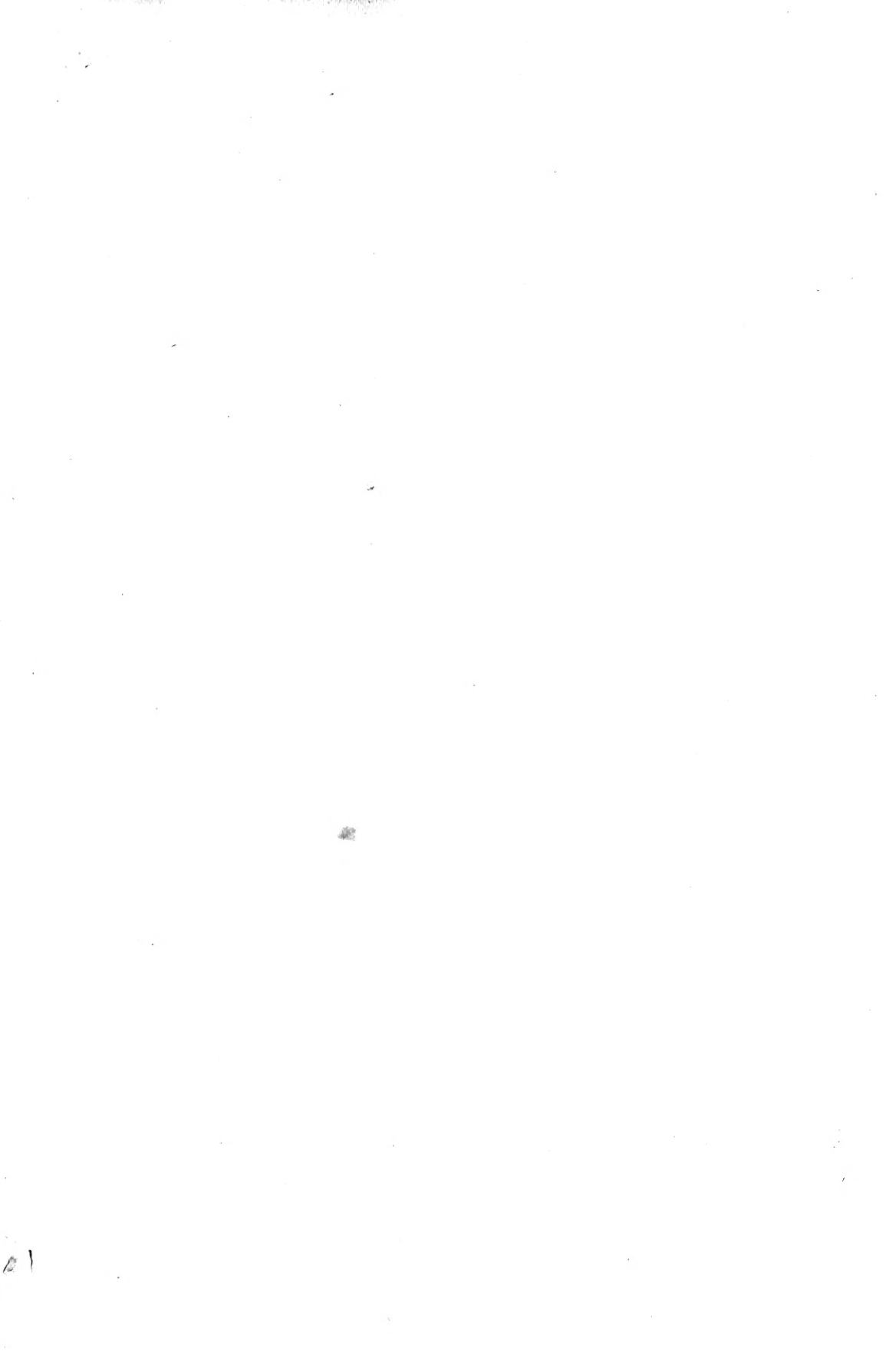
Vouchers are on file for all disbursements and are entered in proper records.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. E. SCHNEIDER

(Signed) E. R. DOYLE

Auditors





Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: MAY 2001

PreservationTechnologies

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